

People's Voice Raised in Albany For Aid to N. Y. City Social Services

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The voice of the people of New York roared demands for increased state aid for vital services, at public hearings on the 1952-53 state budget in the Assembly chamber today. More than 750 mothers, teachers, civil service

employees, child care spokesmen and small homeowners told legislative leaders, "We've heard enough about 'economics' and fiscal boasting; we demand funds for our hospitals, schools, relief and child care programs."

The patience of the vast delegation that came by train, bus

and automobile caravans, neared the bursting point after Mayor Impellitteri and Comptroller Lazarus Joseph played their financial "patty cake" game with COP leaders for more than 2 1/2 hours. Impellitteri submitted an 11-point program for \$63,800,000 in more state revenue as

part of the city's overall request for \$200,000,000 in addition funds for the next fiscal year.

It was obvious from the questions put to him by Sen. Walter J. Mahoney, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that every effort was being made by Republican leaders to make Im-

pellitteri "look good." The fiscal "conflict" was so transparent a hoax that the chamber, filled with men and women who sacrificed money and time to come to Albany, rumbled with discontent as the farce went on.

Of the 137 scheduled to test-

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Provoke Strikes, Bosses Told at Pittsburgh Meet

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—What this country needs is a few "unsuccessful strikes" and a "get tough" policy towards labor, Almon E. Roth, West Coast labor-bater, told the National Industrial Relations Conference here yesterday.

The advisor on labor relations to West Coast shipping companies, addressing labor relations heads of many of America's major corporations, said, "We need a few more Captain Carlsens in industry."

Speaking in this steel center as the deadline in steel negotiations drew near, Roth was obviously urging the steel interests to "stay put" on their refusal even to make an offer to their workers, and set the "get tough" example.

There was no mistaking what Roth had in mind as he said:

"Unfortunately, many employers are doing much to promote

governmental encroachment upon the field of collective bargaining, which they publicly decry. With the objective of securing or holding their labor forces or of avoiding disruption of production they are rushing to the Wage Stabilization Board for approval of wage increases or other benefits."

Viewing even the WSB as too liberal to workers, Roth reminded his listeners, especially those of the steel corporations, that "employers still have the right to say 'no'" and "not be stampeded" into accepting recommendations for wage raises.

Roth gained his notoriety as the pilot of the shipping interests in their frequent, but unsuccessful, efforts to smash the West Coast's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headed by Harry Birdges.

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Witness Shows Fla. 'Rape Victim' Lied In Identifying Irvin

OCALA, Fla., Feb. 13.—The first person who saw Mrs. Norma Lee Padgett after she claimed she had been raped by Walter Lee Irvin and three other Negro workers told a jury here that Mrs. Padgett had told him she could not identify any of the men who she

claimed had "raped" her. This directly contradicted Mrs. Padgett's tale on the witness stand earlier that that Irvin was one of the men.

The witness, P. Lawrence Burdett, of Fort Jackson, S. C. took the stand after the badly-wounded Irvin testified.

Irvin, who had originally been framed and sentenced to death along with Samuel Shepherd on the usual "rape" charge, was being retried as the result of U. S. Supreme Court decision.

After the first trial was upset, Irvin, handcuffed to William Shepherd, another victim of the same "rape" frameup, was shot by racist Sheriff Willis McCall. Shepherd, who had also won a retrial, was murdered by the racist policeman.

Irvin, today told the court, packed with about 300 white persons and Negroes, that he and Samuel Shepherd went to several "clubs" and drank beer in three or four towns the night of the alleged "rape." He said they went to Or-

U.S. Casualties Now Top 105,508

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—U.S. battle casualties in Korea now total more than 105,508, an increase of 237 over last week's report the Pentagon said today.

The total includes 18,276 dead, 74,793 wounded, 10,058 missing, 991 prisoners of war, and 1,390 previously reported missing but since returned to duty.

Lt. Gen. Frank F. Everest, commander of the 5th Air Force was quoted yesterday in a report from Korea as stating that the Air Force had lost 468 planes since the start of the war, compared with 242 Korean and Chinese planes.

lando, 40 miles east of Groveland, and "saw a lot of people" before returning home and going to bed.

"I am not guilty," Irvin told the court.

Irvin testified that he did not

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A QUEENS SUB-GETTER TELLS HOW HE DID IT

How did those people in Queens do it? This is what a lot of our readers elsewhere are asking about the job done there in rolling up more than 1,600 subs in the first month of The Worker circulation campaign.

Here is what one of the campaigners in the Kew Garden Hills community told us yesterday about the way his community hit 99 subs (objective was 90).

"It's okay for some readers to devote themselves to working for five, 10 or 15 subs. But on top of this we urged every reader to make it a serious personal responsibility to help spread the paper by thinking of just one friend, relative, shopmate or neighbor who might become a reader. And we asked the reader to devote himself to selling that one sub. It was pointed out to us that this alone would increase the paper's circulation by quite a bit and it gets a lot more readers active in the campaign.

He said the readers' group in

his community was planning to jack up its total to at least 112 subs by Sunday night, or 25 percent above the original goal. At least a third of the subs are from people who had never subscribed to the paper before, he declared.

Then there is a group of six readers in the Chelsea-Lincoln Square area of Manhattan, who, realizing that the spread of The Worker was a way of slapping at the notorious Smith Act under which press freedom is being attacked, wrote a note to Pettis Perry and George Blake, two victims of the Smith Act facing trial in New York March 3:

"When we first started getting subs during the current campaign, we were rather pessimistic and at a loss as to where to find new subscribers for our paper.

"Then we began to canvass the

homes of our Puerto Rican, Negro, Irish and Italian neighbors and became really inspired since we found many, many friendly people. . . . Many of those we met had been frightened by the hysteria and witch-hunting in the country, but were anxious to have the paper and overcame their fears. One man we met did not want the paper and refused us a sub, but insisted we come back to talk to his wife who, he was confident, would be interested and would undoubtedly want a sub.

"This canvassing has made us very enthusiastic, and we intend to continue to get as many subs as possible in the near future both to advance the fight against the Smith Act and for your freedom.

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Unionists Spur Subs For Saturday Parley

Trade union freedom-of-the-press groups in various industries have set themselves the job of reaching, by this Saturday, at least half the goals they set themselves in the Worker circulation campaign. This decision is part of the preparations for this Saturday's conference of union readers of the paper.

The conference will hear Steve Nelson, whose labor activities have made him the target of persecution by both the federal and Pennsylvania governments; Ben Carathers, Negro steelworkers leader and fellow-victim of Smith Act persecution, and George Morris, labor editor of the Worker.

Unionists from Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens are expected to attend the gathering, to be held at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., starting at 11 a.m.

The Port of New York Authority, compelled by popular demand to shut down the Newark Airport, was gathering rich allies around itself yesterday in a strong effort to reopen the crash-battered airfield.

First propaganda guns for reopening the field and for once again spreading an umbrella of death over homes of 115,000 Elizabeth City residents were fired by two widely circulated newspapers—New York Daily News and Journal-American.

The News claimed the "Kremlin's fifth column" was responsible for the storm of protests that forced closing the airport after 118 persons died when three planes crashed in less than two months in

congested Elizabeth residential areas.

Clamor of aroused citizens for closing the field permanently and for construction of a new safe airport far from the crowded metropolitan area should not be heeded the News contends, because "the Communist Party in this community started circulating handbills headed 'Newark Airport Must Go' shortly before Monday's crash."

The news continued ominously: "And the Daily Worker is hammering fiercely on that theme."

CYNICAL COMMENT

Alarm caused by the 118 deaths and the hundreds of roaring planes skimming over rooftops of Elizabeth homes is viewed lightly by

the News, which is interested more in multi-million dollar profits by the aviation monopolists than human life.

"Some risks have to be taken," the newspaper adds cynically.

The Journal-American makes the discovery that the Newark Airport has "one of the best safety records in the country" and notes that "62 principal airports of the U.S. have residential areas closer to the end of their runways than one of the Newark runways is to Elizabeth." It pleads: "Let's not be too hasty in shutting down airports."

Meanwhile, it was announced by government and airline officials that the closing of the death air-

port was temporary until congressional and "all other investigations" into the three air disasters are completed.

One of the chief jobs of investigation was turned over to a 15-member committee headed by Capt. Edward Rickenbacker, president of the Eastern Airlines. Serving with him on the committee are presidents of Trans World Airlines, American Airlines, Air Coach Transportation Association, Capital Airlines, United Airlines, Slick Airways and Air Transport Association.

Also serving on the committee to investigate itself are Howard S. Cullman, chairman, Port of New

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Bosses' Press Launches Drive To Reopen Death Airport

SHIP SCALERS, MARINE COOKS PUSH DRIVE FOR BIG 5 PACT

SEATTLE, Feb. 7. — Charging that the S.S. Pennsylvania was not structurally sound and that her cargo was improperly stowed here before her final, fatal voyage, the widow of one of crew brought suit for \$150,000 damages from her owners in Kings County court here.

The Pennsylvania went down Jan. 9 with 46 seamen during a savage North Pacific storm. Mrs. Myrtle Nordness, widow of Einar, 28, an ordinary seaman aboard the freighter, asked the damages of the Stats Steamship Co. in behalf of herself and her three children, David, 3½, Judith Marie, 22 months and Julie Ann, 7 months.

Japanese Hail Message Of Stalin As Aid to Peace

By JOHN FITTMAN

The Communist Party of Japan, joining spokesmen of other political and social groupings among the Japanese people, has recently hailed the message of Premier Stalin as giving "great moral help to the entire people of Japan, its workingclass, peasantry and intellectuals" in the struggle for a peaceful, independent Japan.

Other statements warmly welcoming Stalin's message, in which the Soviet Premier extended his best wishes to the Japanese people for the new year and sympathized with their plight as a colony of a foreign power, came from such conservative organs as the Tokyo Times, Mainichi, Osaka Shimbun, Sangio Keidai and Iomuri.

The Communist declared: "This shows to the Japanese people, who are now being turned into a tool for a further aggressive design of foreign governments and who are being more and more isolated from all the other peoples of Asia, that the Japanese can abrogate the two traitorous treaties (the San Francisco 'peace treaty' and 'security pact') and can demand it and fight for it. It shows that the Japanese can open up a way to mutual friendship with all the countries of the world and to free commercial intercourse with all the countries of the world through assistance by the Soviet Union."

The Communists declared that only through uniting the workingclass, peasantry, intellectuals and even capitalists so as to overthrow the traitorous Yoshida government and establish a democratic government of national liberation can Japan achieve rehabilitation and independence.

WAR PLANS

The Communist statement was issued amidst vast stirrings among the Japanese people in opposition to the policies of the Yoshida regime. Opposition has sharply increased following revelations that the Yoshida regime plans (1) a vast rearmament program, to go into high gear by September, 1952; (2) a military alliance with the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa, in accordance with a secret deal between Yoshida and John Foster Dulles which was barred by the authoritative conservative newspaper Asahi; (3) eviction and confiscation of the holdings of thousands of small farmers, to provide locations for military bases and air fields for the United States and the Japanese "police"; (4) rapid transformation of Japan into a police-state, under direction of the United States FBI, with bills to ban strikes and demonstrations already prepared for the parliament; (5) a rigged national election, in which Yoshida will name candidates and demand their election, while denying the same right to other parties and organizations of the people.

Against these policies of the Yoshida regime and the American occupation officials, the Japanese people have mounted a number of impressive offensives. These include (1) pledges of solidarity to the Korean Federation of Trade Unions from the All-Japan Metal Workers Bureau and the representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions liaison bureau; (2) preparations to attend the International Economic Conference in Moscow next fall; (3) widespread strikes and demonstrations against the wage-cutting, speed-up policies of the big employers; (4) formation of a joint council of Japanese trade unions affiliated to the General Council of Japanese Labor Unions and

other unions to struggle against Yoshida's drive to fascism, opposing the revision of labor laws, the enactment of new suppressive measures, and the rearmament budget; (5) organizations of a new people's democratic party, which includes left-wingers of the Democratic Party, Farmer-Cooperative Party members, the New Political Club, the Daiichi Dietmen's Club and the Ryokufukai, to struggle against the Yoshida clique.

NEED FOR UNITY

The Communist Party, viewing the formation of the new political party, expressed the hope that it "will not espouse the harmful position of anti-Communism." The Communists warn that the rightwing Socialists are "spies in the service of Yoshida's Liberal Party," while the leftwing Socialists, "falling a victim to the divide-and-rule policy of the enemy," still refuse to work jointly with the Communists. They admonish the leftwing Socialists, who are fighting against the two treaties, to understand the necessity for unity in the fight for independence.

As against Yoshida's plan for

rigged elections to strengthen his grip on the country, the Communists propose that the people demand an "immediate, free election," before Yoshida has had time to push through the measures to fascize the country. They declare such a demand will force the dissolution of the Diet, which has become "a tool in Yoshida's hands," and will forestall Yoshida's plots and cause the downfall of his government.

The Communists urge an election program around which all patriotic elements can unite. They propose the following points be included in such a program:

1—Implementation of the Potsdam Declaration and opposition to the separate peace treaty and security pact.

2—For an overall peace treaty with all the allies including China and the Soviet Union; for a five-power Pact of Peace.

3—Opposition to rearmament and the use of Japanese troops as mercenaries; removal of all military bases from Japan and with-

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Assembly OK's Dewey's Purge Power 2d Year

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—By a 125 to 18, the State Assembly today voted to continue for another year Gov. Dewey's sweeping "loyalty law" which permits dismissal and transfer of civil service employees from so-called "sensitive" posts.

The witchhunt measure now goes to the Senate.

Part of Dewey's civil defense program, commonly known as his dictatorship bill, which enacted last year, the so-called "loyalty" provision was due to expire June 30, 1952.

Passage of the Bill followed oratorical flurries in the assembly on Abraham Lincoln's dedication to liberty and the rights of the individuals. After paying tribute to the Great Emancipator and his concepts of freedom, both Republicans and Democrats joined in disgracing his name.

Sponsored by Jefferson County Republican Orin S. Wilcox, the "loyalty bill" denies civil service employees accused of "subversion" the right to confront their accusers, to examine or cross-examine witnesses, or even to appeal to the court. Only the Civil Service Commission can make final judgment and the agency official is given the right to act on "his absolute discretion."

Dockers Flay Travel Ban On Robeson

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Officers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union charged here that the U. S. has become a prison for any of its citizens who poses ideas that do not meet with the approval of the State Department.

The statement was prompted by the fact that Vincent Hallinan, attorney for ILWU president Harry Bridges and his co-defendants, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, was summarily jerked off a train last week at Blaine, Wash., while he and his wife were en route to Vancouver, B. C.

The action was taken under the direction of John P. Boyd, U. S. District Director of Immigration, at the border. Hallinan had been invited to address a convention in Vancouver of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, and 3,000 people were waiting to hear him speak.

"This outrage," said the statement, "is only one of many. Only last week nine AFL, CIO and independent unions demanded to know of the State Department why members of their organizations had been refused passports to visit Europe."

"It is our information that Mr. Paul Robeson, internationally famous artist and leader of the Negro people, was also denied entry to Canada for this same convention of the Mine-Mill Workers. It is well known, of course, that Mr. Robeson's passport to Europe has been revoked, since his ideas do not conform to the Truman Administration's line."

THE SLAVER'S BOOT ON A PAGE OF NEGRO HISTORY

By ABNER W. BERRY

DURING THE FOLEY Square trial back in the summer of 1949, former New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, took the witness stand in his own behalf. Attorney Harry Sacher, Davis' counsel, conducted the examination which produced the following colloquy:

Sacher: Mr. Davis, will you please tell the court and jury

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

about how many bills and resolutions you introduced into the New York City Council during your term of office in the years 1944 and 1945?

Mr. McGohy (then U.S. District Attorney, now a U. S. District Judge): Objection.

Judge Medina: Sustained. Sacher: Would you tell us briefly and in a general way what subjects those bills and resolutions dealt with?

McGohy: Objection.

Medina: Sustained. I take it, Mr. Davis, that a large number of these bills had to do with what you have described here the other day as your fight against discrimination against Negroes?

Davis: No, these bills had to do with every type of welfare of the people of New York, trade union questions, consumer's questions, the question of taxation, the question of discrimination, anti-Semitism, the question of saving the five-cent fare. . . .

The record shows that Davis was not allowed to testify as to the nature of his activity in the city council, although that would have been, in itself, the most effective answer to the frameup charge of "conspiracy."

WE SHOULD NOT allow



BEN DAVIS

Negro History Week to go by without recording some of the pioneering things Davis, as the second Negro to sit in the City Council, did during his term of office, 1943-1949.

Davis proposed some 200 separate pieces of legislation, among them the bill preventing discrimination in tax-exempt housing projects. The original bill would have applied to Stuyvesant Town, but was weakened by amendment by the Democratic majority to exclude the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co's jincrow tax-exempt development.

Just a couple of weeks ago the tenants of Stuyvesant Town and the people of New York won the fight started by Davis back in 1944. Other important measures introduced by Davis were, resolution urging War Labor Board to grant increases to maritime workers; a resolution memorializing Congress to pass FEPC legislation; a resolution opposing anti-labor bills in Congress, and a resolution calling for an end to jincrow in organized baseball. And there



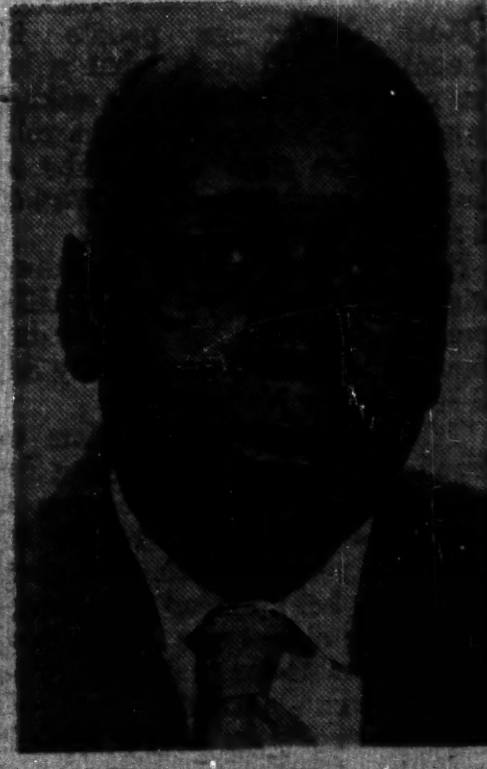
CLAUDIA JONES

was an annual resolution proclaiming Negro History Week.

Because of his services to the people of New York and to the nation, Ben Davis was carted off to federal prison last July along with six of his colleagues, the first Negro Smith Act victims.

The frameup court, presided over by the naive Harold R. Medina, held that Davis, a Communist leader, did "good works" in the City Council and among the people as "window dressing" for a dangerous international conspiracy to form a group for the purpose of teaching and advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. government.

A STUDENT of Marxism-Leninism, Davis, in prison this Negro History Week, is much closer to the real America and to the Negro people than those who framed him. Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we celebrate this week, might have been speaking of Davis' philosophy when he told a meeting of Germans in Cincinnati on Feb. 12, 1861:



PETTIS PERRY

"I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that the workingmen are the basis of all governments, for the plain reason that they are the more numerous."

Davis believed that not only were the workingmen the "more numerous," but that they were the most fit to rule and should organize and fight to establish themselves as rulers of the country, replacing the present captains of Wall Street and the Pentagon. Davis' militancy in the fight for Negro rights, for labor and for peace, was founded on this international understanding of the working class and its global struggle.

But the same conspiracy similar to the one which once engulfed the United States in a bloody Civil War to establish slavery as our way of life, reorganized and stronger, has sent Davis to jail for opposing its spread by boycott and atom-bomb throughout the entire world.

CLAUDIA JONES, secretary of the Communist Party's Women's Committee

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UNIONIST ORDERED DEPORTED TO DEATH IN FASCIST GREECE

The Department of Justice has ordered the deportation to fascist Greece, of Nicholas Kaloudis, general secretary of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions (FGMU) on Feb. 23, 1952. Kaloudis faces certain execution there at the hands of the fascist rulers.

The Greek Government has issued several warrants of arrest for Kaloudis charging him with "high treason" for his leadership of the Greek seamen's Union, which was outlawed in Greece under its anti-labor laws.

The former General Secretary of FGMU, Antonios Ambatielos, is at present under sentence of death in Corfu prison, Greece.

Hercules Arsanotis, the treasurer of FGMU in New York, in denouncing the deportation order, charged that the Immigration Department is acting in collusion with the Military Courts of Athens in an attempt to turn Kaloudis over to these courts in time for him to be tried at the new mass trials scheduled for early in March. He stated, "The Greek Government has just outlawed EDA (United Democratic Left), the peace party of Greece, arrested its leaders, shut down the only two

opposition newspapers, and announced that leaders of EDA, other imprisoned democrats and peace fighters, as well as Communists and others now in exile, are to be tried in a Court-martial of almost 100 men and women."

"The trial has been timed," he continued, "to take place during the recess of the UN General Assembly because the Minister of Interior, C. Rentsis has stated that 'executions during the sitting of the General Assembly created bad feeling and they must take place after the Assembly rises.'"

Arsanotis charged that sending Mr. Kaloudis to Greece now is tantamount to ordering his death.

The Greek seamen's Union urged individuals, trade union and organizations to take immediate action to save Nicolas Kaloudis from deportation to Greece and certain death. They were urged to call, wire or write the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, demanding that the deportation be halted. The FGMU stressed that there is very little time to save the Greek leader's life since the "Vulcania" sails for Greece on February 23, less than 10 days from now.

SMITH ACT VICTIMS RAISE FUNDS TO AID DEFENSE

The 16 New York defendants who have pledged to raise \$1,000 each for the \$100,000 emergency fund for the defense of New York and Pittsburgh victims of the Smith Act, are plugging away at the job.

Elizabeth Curley Flynn, who will act as her own attorney at the approaching thought control trial scheduled for March 3 at Foley Square and who has raised \$670 towards her \$1,000 pledge, has asked that "all opponents of the Smith Act do at least as well as these defendants in raising money for defense. If each of us," she said, "with all of our duties and all of the preparations for the coming trial can go out and raise \$1,000 surely others can do the same."

"We undertook the pledges, not only because of our urgent need for money, but because we hope that our efforts would inspire others to similar pledges. I am sure that more of such pledges will be forthcoming."

Alexander Bittelman has raised \$566 of which \$400 came from a reception in his honor. A total of \$318 has been collected by Marian Buchrach. Betty Gannett, who has raised some \$1,200, chiefly through the sale of books whereby she collected \$1 for each of the 17 indicted in New York on June 20, has received more than \$200 toward her new \$1,000. Claudia Jones has brought in \$190.50 while Simon W. Gerson has thus far received \$100 in con-

tributions toward his pledge of \$1,000.

Five days after they had sent in \$25, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. sent in another \$25 with the message: "Enclosed find \$25 for the committee. We sent a similar amount last week and we were very proud to find Wednesday's Worker carrying the letter we wrote to you. Good luck, keep punching. We will, too."

From Chicago came \$10 with a clipping from the Chicago Daily News. A headline was marked in red and proclaimed "Powerless To Fight Hoodlums, Say Officials." An accompanying note said, "I am enclosing \$10 to fight 'The American Way of Life' as described in this clipping concerning graft. New York has nothing on Chicago. Good luck."

Another \$10 came from Melrose, Mass., with the observation "The stoolie, Philbrick, lives not far from here." The note added "In view of the March 3 deadline, I am paying up the balance of my first \$17 pledge and enclose \$10 for coupons 8 through 17. Please send another book."

The book our Melrose friend was referring to was of course the one through which \$17 can be collected, \$1 for each of the 17 New York defendants indicted in June 20. They can be had by writing the Self Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act, Room 642, 799 Broadway, New York, 3, N. Y. where all contributions should be sent. Or they can be obtained by calling ORegon 4-5442.

Judge Will Study Georgia Jails, But Not on Guided Tour

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—A Missouri judge today accepted a challenge from the Georgia legislature to inspect the prison system there, which he had described as a "stench in the nostrils."

Judge Sam C. Blair, of the Cole County Circuit Court made the statement after he refused to extradite a former Georgia convict who exhibited scars caused by chains during his Georgia prison term.

The Georgia House and Senate investigating committee wired Blair yesterday, inviting him to visit Georgia at the state's expense.

Blair telephoned committee chairman Frank Cates at Waynesburg, Ga., that he would accept the invitation if it would not be a guided tour.

Blair refused to return R. G. Williams to Georgia after Williams showed scars from his ankles to his knees caused by chains.

China Ready for Summer Olympics

HONG KONG, Feb. 13.—People's China has informed the Olympic committee that it wishes to take part in the summer Olympics to be held in Helsinki next July, the New China News Agency reported today.

The agency said The National Athletic Association in Peking had cabled the committee that it was the only legal representative of China and should be permitted to participate in the games.

Calif. Woman Gets 131 Signers For Big 5 Pact

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 13.—The Peace Committee of Alameda and Contra Costa counties today spotlighted achievements on one of its champion signature-getters for a five-power peace pact.

Frances Tandy, a member of the executive committee, has already turned in 131 signatures and has pledged 500 names by March 9.

Miss Tandy reports the issue around which she meets the widest response is disarmament. Many persons who are skeptical of the value of a big five peace pact sign, Miss Tandy said, when informed agreement between the world powers would include worldwide disarmament plans.

Peace Delegates Protest to Brazil Consul

Terming the action of the Brazilian government "a serious blow at the cause of peace," a delegation organized by the U.S. Sponsoring Committee of the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference protested to the Brazilian Consulate here yesterday to against that government's banning of the conference scheduled for Rio de Janeiro on March 11. A representation of the consulate said he would pass the protest on to his government.

"We feel that this act of your government is contrary to the desires of the Brazilian people and all of the peoples of South and Central America," the delegation declared in the statement it left with the Consul-General. "We also know with great certainty that this act does not represent the desires of the people of the United States. The people of the United States cannot accept the pronouncement of President Getulio Vargas. They can only say that General Vargas has betrayed the best hopes of mankind."

The delegation consisted of Mr. Howard Fast, writer; Mr. William Wallace, District 4, UE; Rev. Willard Uphaus, Co-director, American Peace Crusade and Dr. Clementina Paolone, Chairman, American Women for Peace.

STRIKE WON

PITTSBURGH.—A three-week strike of a hundred members of CIO Textile Workers Union, Local 1098, at the Stiner Mfg. Co. ended with a five-cents-an-hour raise, with corresponding increases in the piecework rate, adjustments in seniority and improved grievance procedure.

Call Labor Parley In Northwest On Pay Freeze, T-H

SEATTLE, Feb. 13.—A state-wide labor conference to break the wage freeze and the Taft-Hartley shackles on the labor movement will be held here in March, it was announced this week.

A proposal for the conference was endorsed by the United Labor Action Committee here.

A "shop gate" approach on organizing the session was adopted.

Speakers at this week's meeting of the ULAC, from CIO International Woodworkers, AFL Machinists, CIO Transport Workers, AFL Teamsters, CIO Steelworkers and independent Longshoremen, Smeltermen and Fishermen's unions described how T-H red-tape and the Wage Stabilization Board are making gains slow and costly.

IWA was denied the three paid holidays because of WSB interference, Karley Larsen, Dist. 2 president reported.

Larsen reported the regional NLRB has now ordered executive board members of District 2 to sign the T-H oath. He said the new ruling means that "every time a local decides to elect a new board member the entire district is out of compliance."

Pensions, and health and welfare "gains" won by Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in Tacoma are still tied up in WSB, a delegate from Smeltermen's Local 25 reported. He said Tacoma labor support enabled his union to win a 17-cent package, 13 cents above the formula ceiling.

Marine Cooks & Stewards had to hold up sign-ons on a number

of vessels to make WSB come across with the 40-hour week, then had to resort to job action to compel shipowners to pay a 6.2 percent wage hike granted by WSB, reported patrolman Les Catlett. He said his union is plagued with Taft-Hartley injunctions and damage suits.

Demands of Transport Workers for 18 cents an hour and \$40 a month wage hikes are in the hands of a Truman-appointed fact-finding board, a TWU delegate said. He pointed out that "even if they approve 18 cents, we still have to go through WSB."

Steelworkers are working without a contract, having been stalled on economic action by the government, a Bethlehem rank-and-file member reported.

Tacoma teamsters "opened for a wage increase last June and we're entitled to 19½ cents, but somebody must have lost a briefcase and we still haven't got it," another rank and filer told the unity committee.

Conditions have suffered for shipyard machinists since T-H red-tape has denied them a contract for an entire year, a speaker from Lodge 79 reported.

At the request of ILWU Local 19, the unity committee unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the WSB take steps to approve the longshore pension plan.

MOVE TO STRIKE OUT SPY'S TALES AT TRIAL OF 15

By AL RICHMOND

Richmond, executive editor of the Peoples World of San Francisco, is one of the defendants in the Smith Act trial he is covering.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13.—The defense in the California Smith Act trial opened fire yesterday on the testimony of the first prosecution witness. David (Butch) Saunders. Motion to strike out all or large stoolpigeon portions of Saunders' tales were being argued today before Judge William C. Mathes, with the jury absent.

Defense attorney A. L. Wirin challenged especially the propriety of admitting evidence pre-dating June 28, 1940. Defense attorney Norman Leonard offered the defense motions, and specified the broad grounds on which they are based.

Also challenged was testimony on events prior to Dec. 21, 1948, effective date of the three-year statute of limitations; alleged declarations of third persons who are not defendants and who have not been proven to be "co-conspirators," testimony which sought to make the statements of defendants binding on the others; exhibit which were before the Supreme Court in the 1943 case of William Schneiderman; and testimony which offered as proof of crime such activities as are protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

In the final portion of Saunders' direct examination yesterday afternoon, "the trial of books" was transformed into a "trial of newspapers"—three editions of the Western Worker and the first edition of the Daily People's World, Jan. 1, 1938.

U. S. Attorney Walter S. Binns read headlines over stories which Saunders claimed he wrote, as well as the Western Worker's masthead of March 1, 1937, which carried under the paper's name the legend: "Western Organ, Communist Party, U.S.A., Section of the Communist International."

Binns also offered The Western Worker masthead of Dec. 20, (Continued on Page 6)

19 NOTABLES BACK CLAUDIA JONES IN FIGHT AGAINST SMITH ACT PERSECUTIONS

"By defending the rights of Claudia Jones we are defending our own right to speak and think freely," 19 Negro and white leaders declared in a statement released yesterday.

The 19 are sponsors of the birthday celebration to be held Thursday, Feb. 21 at 8 p.m. in the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave. for Miss Jones, an alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, secretary of its Women's Commission, and the

only Negro woman to be indicted under the Smith Act.

"It is a short step from the indictment and jailing of Communists under the Smith Act to the violent curbing of any ideas and views not coinciding with official thoughts," the statement continued. "The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore is a case in point. It is for these reasons that everyone should be concerned with the rights of Claudia Jones and her co-defendants and act to see that

the basic democratic rights of all the American people are preserved."

The sponsors, who include Mrs. Charlotte Bass, national chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, Beniah Richardson, poet and Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist, also called attention to two quotations in the belief that they are particularly apt in the age of the thought-control Smith Act. The first from Frederick (Continued on Page 6)

'THE CHAUVINIST CURTAIN ON DOUGLASS' — BY SAMUEL SILLEN-See Page 7

Negro History At Workers Bookshop Here

By ART SHIELDS

Judge Michael Musmanno of Musmanno of Pittsburgh would go into hysterics again if he entered the Workers Bookshop at 50 E. 13 St. this week.

The Bookshop is celebrating Negro History Week with a display of pictures and books of the struggle against the slaveowners a century ago and the struggles against jimcrow oppression today. The heroes like Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Pettis Perry, Benjamin Davis, Henry Winston, and Claudia Jones, have dark skins, however. And Musmanno says that books about Negro struggles are not part of American history. He said that in the trial of Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh last month.

Musmanno would be especially unhappy in the bookshop this Thursday from 5 to 6:30 p.m. when Herbert Aptheker, the historian, is the guest of honor. Mussolini's admirer described Aptheker's fine books on Negro slave revolts and Negro Civil War heroes in typical slaveowner fashion. He called them anti-American in his testimony in the Nelson trial.

The patrons of the bookshop don't accept the slaveowners' idea of "Americanism," however. And Rose Baron, the bookshop's manager, says they are buying Aptheker's many books. Especially popular is his Documentary History of the Negro People.

Misc Baron says the bookshop's sales generally are decidedly better than last year. Patrons are more eager for knowledge and less intimidated by the red baiters. Marxist classics as well as progressive novels are selling well. But books and pamphlet on Negro history are most popular this week.

One of the best sellers is a beautifully illustrated booklet on Negro History Week, 1952, published by the New York State Educational Department of the Communist Party. The top half of the cover is taken up by an impressive group picture of U. S. Sen. H. R. Revels of Mississippi and six other Negro Congressional leaders from the heroic Reconstruction period.

And turning a leaf one sees a pull page portrait of Harriet Tubman, who piloted 300 slaves to freedom in 19 trips through the slave states. The booklet quotes her famous words that are engraved on her tombstone in Auburn, N. Y.:

"On the Underground Railroad I never ran my train off the track and I never lost a passenger."

Two other best sellers are new pamphlets by Pettis Perry and Joseph North.

Pettis Perry's pamphlet, White Chauvinism and the Struggle for Peace—points out the life-and-death necessity for a determined struggle against racist propaganda poison.

Joseph North's pamphlet—Behind the Florida Bombings—gives a vivid, eyewitness report of the Ku Klux terror in Florida, where Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore were murdered.

Displayed in panels are some century-old books from abolition struggle days that circulated underground in the South.

Numerous other books and pamphlets tell the story of the centuries' long struggle of the Negro people of America, past and present.



On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



War Plans Met Resistance In UN Assembly

(Continued from Page 2)

men's Commission and an alternate member of its national committee, was in court when Davis was carted off to prison. She labelled the day "a day the people cannot forget," in an article written for this paper on July 3, 1951.

"You felt," she wrote, "that the pages of American history were being trampled by the huge . . . filthy feet of a dying Wall Street class. But above this, you saw men and women like Galileo who declared 'that the earth does move,' like Sojourner Truth (courageous Negro woman Abolitionist leader) who said in a dark hour, 'Is justice dead?' and of Frederick Douglass who calmly replied: 'Without struggle there is no progress!'"

Even before Davis was sentenced, Miss Jones had been dragged from her home in a pre-dawn FBI raid and indicted for having held the same beliefs as a man about whom she wrote. For absorbing and seeking to realize, as the daughter of West Indian parents, the ambitions of Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman and Frederick Doug-

lass—Negroes who aided in another crisis period the development of American democracy—Miss Jones was harassed by the Immigration Bureau and the Department of Justice. And now she faces a five year prison term for her faith in the real America.

ALONG WITH Miss Jones, the government indicted another Negro—the quiet-spoken and scholarly Pettis Perry, who raised himself from an illiterate Alabama youth to a position of political leadership requiring a broad knowledge and understanding of world politics and culture. Beginning with the Scottsboro case back in the 'Thirties, Perry has followed the historic path of the militant Abolitionists tempered with the modern working class science of Marxism-Leninism. He wrote in a letter last August after his indictment last year:

"As you well know this is the path I chose almost 20 years ago. It is the one I shall continue to tread. I am sick and tired of seeing a generation of men constantly being thrown in to . . . war to die for Wall St.,

many of whom . . . are overtaken by the lynch mob while in uniform. I am sick and tired of seeing a constant recurrence of economic crises which . . . always fall heaviest upon the shoulders of the Negro people. I am tired of seeing Negroes sent to their death on any and all flimsy pretexts. . . . Nine Negroes went to their deaths in electric chair since Feb. 2 (1951). "The Communist Party and I, as one of its members and leaders, is fighting to stamp out this kind of thing. . . ."

RECOGNIZING the connection between past and current Negro history and the Communist Party program, the New York Age, a Negro weekly, editorialized on July 30, commenting on the anti-Communist hysteria:

"Were Communism a lily-white philosophy, it would likely fall into a category resembling the Democrats, the Republicans, the American Federation of Labor, Dixiecrats or the Ku Klux Klan, which the South, represented by Wood (Rep. Wood, of Georgia, then chairman of the House Un-American Committee) and others like Thurmond of South Carolina, regards more or less as an 'American institution'."

Negro History Week, then, would not fully be celebrated without placing these Negro Communist leaders and their Party in their proper places in the stream of Negro history in which they have their roots to which they are currently contributing.

For the jailing of Davis and the indictments of Miss Jones and Pettis Perry, represents the slaver's boots on important pages of Negro history.

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.

A WRITER in the Washington Evening Star, surveying votes in the recently closed sixth General Assembly of the United Nations, has noted unhappily that the U.S. delegation has passed the "peak of its influence."

Paul Ward, who covered the Paris sessions for the Baltimore Sun, apparently agrees with this estimate. He observed that Acheson's "victories" were "more statistical than actual."

The session, Ward said, marked an extension of the trend which began in autumn, 1950. "Up to that time, all annual meetings of the General Assembly had been marked by an increase in the number of delegations willing to be counted as foes of the Soviet bloc." Now, he complains, "the reverse trend" has set in.

Thomas J. Hamilton, in a Paris dispatch to the New York Times, admitted that while "not a single important resolution supported by the U.S. failed to carry," the U.S. "encountered much stronger opposition . . . than in the past, even though this opposition was expressed by abstentions rather than by out-and-out votes against."

WARD would evidently regard this appraisal as slightly on the optimistic side. "On only one of the 70 questions on the Assembly's agenda did the Soviet delegation . . . suffer a major defeat," he lamented.

According to Ward, this "defeat" was suffered by Vishinsky for the fourth year in succession on his proposal for "immediate and unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons."

But even here the "weight of opinion was not overwhelmingly pro-American and anti-Soviet," Ward noted. The first vote came Jan. 11 on the U.S.-British-French resolution incorporating

Peak of U. S. Influence In UN Called Ended

Dean Acheson's "disarmament" plan. Forty-two members of U.N. voted for the Acheson plan, and five against it. But seven delegates demonstratively abstained and six more did not vote.

"Furthermore," Ward conceded, "the seven abstainers—India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Yemen, Egypt, Burma and Argentina—represent 554,700,000 of the world's inhabitants."

And although the General Assembly did not approve the Soviet plan for atomic disarmament, it did, as Ward noted, think enough of them to refer them to the new disarmament commission along with the Acheson plan.

NONE of the correspondents who discuss this trend has attempted to analyze the reason for its existence. They merely note that "America's whopping 40 to 50 voting majority, which once snowed under Soviet proposals with monotonous regularity, was beginning to show signs of decay," as the Star put it.

But there is a reason which the correspondents could have learned without bothering to leave the Palais de Chaillot. This reason was indicated by the Soviet delegate, A. Y. Malik, in his concluding remarks to the assembly.

"I would like to thank the French people particularly," said Malik, "for the warm friendly letters and messages and for the numerous deputations they sent to the Soviet delegation and the delegations of other countries, demanding peace and insisting that the Assembly adopt concrete decisions on the prohibition of

atomic weapons and reduction of armaments, take measures for eliminating the threat of another world war and for developing friendly relations among nations. All this inspired us even more in the struggle for peace, against the menace of war."

The profound desire for peace, expressed so dramatically by the French people, is also present among the people of every country, and has more and more been finding a voice.

The history of mankind has never known such an all-embracing, organized mass movement, united by a great aim, as the peace movement," the newspaper For a Lasting Peace commented Feb. 8. "The scale and strength of this movement are such that prevention of another war is now a perfectly real possibility."

The pressure of people demanding peace was undoubtedly felt by all the delegates and it was this which compelled certain otherwise reactionary delegates from jumping obediently through the hoop when Acheson cracked the whip. This pressure made even Acheson feel it necessary to maneuver. And in consequence, he offered a demagogic plan for "disarmament" at the very moment he was preparing for NATO meetings whose purpose was to step up plans for atomic war.

If there is any lesson to be learned from the sixth General Assembly, however, it is that peace can be won. But the possibility can be made real only by an intensification of the activities of the peace movement, especially in our own country.

Press Roundup

THE DAILY NEWS has now officially made it a "Communist crime" to advocate the closing of the Newark airport because of its peril to the people of Elizabeth, N. J. A News editorial exclaims with horror that the Communist Party of Essex County, N. J., distributed leaflets headed "Newark Airport Must Go!" before the last plane crash that killed 34 people. The editorial also attacks the Daily Worker for hammering away with the demand. But the News' redbaiting does not alter the fact that if the Communists' advice had been taken, the crash victims would still be alive.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN makes it clear why the millionaire press does not want the Newark airport closed. In an editorial opposing closing the airport, the Hearsting keeps stressing the \$54,000,000 investment in the installation. What does it matter if the lives of thousands are endangered as long as the moneybags investments are not endangered.

THE POST had better watch its step or the News will have it suppressed for advocating safety measures regarding the Newark and Quens airports. The Post editorial on that subject undoubtedly comes under the News' definition of "sabotage of national defense."

WORLD-TELEGRAM columnist Peter Edson reports government plans for establishing a chain of universities to teach the traitors and spies from the people's democracies and the Soviet Union. One can be certain that the main courses in these "universities" will be sabotage and military tactics for an anti-Soviet war.

THE TIMES is not satisfied with ordering the peoples of Western Europe to vote for Wall Street's candidates. A long Times editorial now tells the Republican voters of New Hampshire that they must vote for Gen. Eisenhower in the GOP primaries.

THE MIRROR bemoans the lack of U. S. air superiority in Korea. But it has not learned the lesson that the only way to stop this situation is to have peace so there will not have to be any rival as to who has air superiority at the expense of the lives of millions of people.

COMPASS columnist I. F. Stone makes a very important point in relation to stoolpigeon Whittaker Chambers' maudlin "autobiography." Stone emphasizes that Chambers, under the guise of "exposing" communism, is attacking the very foundation of science and seeking to push us back to the age of superstition and obscurantism.

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AN UNNEEDED 'SACRIFICE'

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is now quoted as saying that he might "sacrifice" his health and run again if he felt his candidacy would serve the cause of world peace.

It is questionable whether the cause of peace deserves a "sacrifice" of such magnitude. On the contrary, in view of the number of lives that have already been sacrificed in the interests of the Truman-Dulles war policy, Mr. Truman's election demagoguery is enough to turn one's stomach.

Truman is an astute politician. His remarks are an unwritten tribute to the intensity of the feeling for peace in this country and the growing strength of the peace movement.

Truman gauged public opinion correctly back in 1948 when he prolonged his stay in the White House by riding the peace issue, especially with his proposal to send Justice Vinson to Moscow to negotiate a peace agreement—a proposal which he never carried out.

How Truman has kept his '48 pledges during the past four years is sufficient to form a judgment on how greatly the cause of peace "needs" him again for another four.

During these four years, the Democratic-Republican war policy has launched a war in Korea and churned up fear and hatred of the State Department and the Pentagon throughout the world. Hundreds of millions of people have rightly seen Truman's aim as one of world-wide economic domination, of crushing the colonial liberation movements, of destroying the sovereignty of other nations, of war.

Truman's policy has been so intent on working AGAINST peace, that it has aroused resistance throughout the world. The result is that Secretary of State Acheson flies from one conference to another in a desperate effort to ram the Truman policy down the throats of other nations. And even an arch-reactionary like Hoover is forced to admit that Western Europe sees no threat of Soviet "aggression" and that Washington is the center of a "war psychosis."

The cause of world peace does not need the "sacrifice" of Truman's health. It needs a continued growth of the people's movement to end the Korea war and bring about a Five Power Pact for peace. The cause of peace does not need more election demagoguery from Truman. It needs the resistance by the people to the war plans of both Democratic and Republican parties and support for a real peace ticket in '52.

THE TEXTILE 'EXPERIMENT'

REPRESENTATIVES of the American Woolen Co. and Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, today begin negotiations in Boston. The significance in those negotiations is that at this moment, as workers everywhere strive for wage increases to catch up with the rising cost of living, American Woolen demands a drastic wage cut and elimination of provisions on working conditions that its workers won many years ago.

American Woolen is spearheading the wage cut movement for millowners employing the bulk of the woolen workers. Its move has also encouraged the cotton manufacturers to press for a cut of 11½ cents an hour.

The woolen and cotton workers, in the first line of defense against this first major wage-cut demand since the early thirties, are, of course, very much concerned.

But these negotiations are no less the concern of every other group of workers in America. If the employers succeed in breaking through in textile, they will not hesitate to follow through in other fields and reverse the trend from wage increases to wage cuts. If the threat to move textile mills South is effective, the tactic will spread quickly to other industries.

The TWUA's leadership has, of course, contributed much to the strategy of the employers. Its decision not to ask for a raise this year, when everybody else is doing so, encouraged the employers to ask for a cut. And now American Woolen has the audacity to demand separate negotiations for each of its 21 mills.

The union's effort to convince the employers that they can do better with a bigger workload than with a wage cut is again playing into the hands of the bosses and setting an example that will do great harm to labor in general.

The workers of Lawrence, in their spirited mass meeting of 4,000, set the right example. They, like the other locals in wool, are ready to strike rather than yield in the slightest degree. Those workers should feel the solidarity with them existing in all sections of the labor movement. They are only the targets of a big wage cut "experiment."



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

In Memory of Carol King

A MEMORIAL MEETING to honor Mrs. Carol King will be held Monday evening, by her family and friends, at the Hotel Astor, 44th St. and Broadway.

The irreparable loss to the labor movement, especially to the foreign-born, in the passing of this brilliant, tireless and devoted woman lawyer, cannot be measured.

"Defended Reds and Minorities" was the obituary heading in the N. Y. Herald Tribune. "Expert on Deportation and Civil Rights" was the more dignified one in the N. Y. Times. However this paper could not refrain even in death from its usual red-baiting, to this effect: "Throughout her long career she insisted she was not a member of the Communist Party, and no evidence of such affiliation was ever produced."

No, my dear long-time friend, Carol King, was not a member of the Communist Party but she had the profound respect and heart-felt appreciation of this organization for her extraordinary legal efforts on its behalf in case after case.

It was Carol King who in 1941 enlisted the services of Wendell Wilkie and together with him won the successful arguments before the Supreme Court on behalf of William Schneiderman, now the Chairman of the California party.

It was Carol King who won the bail fight of the Ellis Island hunger strikers, which included the freedom of John Williamson, Irving Potash and Jack Stachel.

She also represented Claudia Jones, Betty Gannet and Alex Bittelman, in their deportation proceedings, at the time of her death. As general counsel for the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, she fought not only "improper interpretations or oppressive application of the immigration and naturalization laws," as the Times concedes, but she also fought the basic injustices and discrimination of these very laws—the Smith and McCarran Acts and others which preceded them.

When she was desperately ill and on the eve of entering the hospital for a major operation on cancer which caused her death, she made a trip to Washington to argue the appeal in

the Harasiades case before the Supreme Court. She made light of her illness so that few of her associates and friends realized its gravity until the very last.

CAROL KING is irreplaceable and will ever remain in our hearts and minds. It is a privilege to attend the memorial meeting on her behalf.

To continue, however, to pay tribute it is also necessary to take up her unfinished tasks. This would be what she would require of us. Which brings me to one she was working on at the time of her death.

CASE OF MARTIN YOUNG

Here is a situation that caused Carol King great concern. Today there is one man held without bail under the McCarran Act. Martin Young was arrested on Oct. 26, 1951, and has been held on Ellis Island ever since as "a danger to public safety."

It is not a personal matter nor solely an issue of the rights of the foreign-born—it is the issue of the constitutional right to bail, which has thus far been fought out successfully for all, which is presented anew in the case of Martin Young. For four months now a man who has lived in this country all his adult life, who is married and has two children, who is well known in the labor movement of New York, Pittsburgh and other places, is summarily imprisoned and denied bail.

THIS IS an extremely dangerous precedent and opens the doors for hundreds of foreign-born to suffer the same fate. It is the only case in the entire country where the government has succeeded thus far, to deny bail on political grounds. It was fought successfully here, in Detroit, in California and elsewhere. Now the battle must be vigorously renewed around the case of Martin Young. The Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born through its attorney Mr. Englander, is carrying on the legal fight. But to support this, a tremendous protest should be piled up on the desks of Mr. McGrath and Mr. Truman, (who vetoed the McCarran Act, you may recall.)

Unions and organizations as well as individuals should be

heard. The most appropriate thing all who mourn Carol King can do now is to grasp hold of her unfinished tasks and see them through to a finish. This is an outstanding one.

I have heard from reliable authority that Martin Young is not being treated as a political prisoner nor even as well as the ordinary prisoner on Ellis Island, but has been subjected to cruel unusual punishment daily.

From one extreme of throwing him in with the totally insane, a horrible experience, they now go to the other extreme of completely isolating him from all other inmates. He is kept under a continuous 24 hour guard, not even allowed to go to the toilet alone.

Several dangerous attempts at provocation have occurred since he has been on the Island, in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. All kinds of petty tyranny are inflicted upon him. I call upon all the readers of this paper to protest vigorously against all of these outrages, and to demand his immediate release on bail.

He has had no hearings, as yet. The deportation proceedings and appeals are long drawn out. One could sit on Ellis Island for several years while they go through all this routine.

The precedent of a detention camp is as much involved here with one workingman as if there were a thousand. And unless we defend the rights of one, in which struggle we are defending the rights of all, his plight can readily be multiplied by a thousand—which is the clear objective of the McCarran Law.

Coal miners, steel workers and transportation workers all know Martin Young. Let's do their union, officials, workers, act in your unions, lodges and societies and call upon your union officials to speak out too, for the immediate release on bail of Martin Young.

400 in Detroit Hear Aptheker

DETROIT, Feb. 13—Four hundred Detroiters filled the main hall of the Jewish Cultural Center last Saturday night to celebrate Negro History Week and to hear Dr. Herbert Aptheker, who spoke under auspices of The Worker.

Other speakers were Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan, and William Allan, editor of the Michigan edition of The Worker. The audience contributed \$595 toward the Worker's fund drive.

Air Crash

(Continued From Page 1)

York Authority, and Donald W. Nyrop, chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board.

While these self-serving "investigators" meet, residents of Elizabeth continue their fight to keep the Newark field closed.

ENLARGING FIELD

The Port of New York Authority, operator of the airport, went ahead however, with enlargement of the field. The work went ahead on construction of a new \$2,500,000 runway there, which, if the field is reopened, would send a new stream of planes roaring over the terror-stricken Elizabeth area.

Rep. Beckworth (D-Tex), chairman of the subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee investigating the Elizabeth crashes, said the catastrophes could be duplicated in heavily-populated areas near "a number" of U. S. airports.

He said it has been suggested from time to time that the airports be constructed away from congested urban areas, and that helicopters be used to connect them with the cities. But, he added, it was "never acted upon."

LaGuardia Airport has taken more than 132 of Newark's flights, Idlewild '37, and Teterboro, N. J. 29. Some Newark flights have been rerouted to Allentown, Pa., and others cancelled.

ALARM IN QUEENS

Queens residents, uneasy since an inbound plane crashed in the East River, barely missing a residential area, are raising the demand that LaGuardia Field, too, be shut down and a new airport be constructed in a non-urban district.

Plans were afoot for a "human chain" of mothers and children to picket LaGuardia Field over the

weekend. The picket demonstration was announced by Louis C. Moser, president of North Queens Home Owners Association.

"In that whole area (the heavily populated areas of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens) there isn't one spot where a plane in trouble could pancake without hitting an office building or an apartment house," Moser said.

Plans are afoot to call Mayor Impellitteri before the Queens County Grand jury to explain what plans he has, if any, to protect the Queens community from the growing menace from the air.

Stalin

(Continued from Page 2)

drawal of all occupying forces.

4—Free, equal and mutually profitable trade relations with all countries.

5—Freedom of activities for all patriotic movements and peace movements; against all fascist measures such as the projected organizations control bill.

6—Against official and political corruption and heavy taxes for war; for higher living standards, lower prices, the defense of national culture and education.

7—Land to peasants who till it; compulsory delivery of rice; no eviction of tenant farmers; cost-paying prices for agricultural products.

8—The 8-hour day, a living wage, a complete social security system; against speedup and unemployment.

9—Free development of civilian and national industries.

10—For a coalition government of national liberation; defeat of the traitorous Liberal Party government.

Claudia Jones

(Continued From Page 3)

Douglass states, "The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppress." The second, by James Russell Lowell, declares "they have rights who dare maintain them."

Miss Jones, who was born on Feb. 21, 1915 in Trinidad in the British West Indies, has been sufficiently active in the movement for world peace to gain two prosecutions by the federal government.

Other sponsors for the Claudia Jones celebration are Miss Luck

Brown, pianist; William Chavez, an attorney; Bishop Deborah, prominent in Negro church circles; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and herself under a Smith Act indictment; Mrs. Rosa Lee Gray, president of the Young Sojourners for Truth and Justice in Harlem; Abner Green, of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born; Miss Louise Jeffers, acting secretary of the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Claudia Jones; Earl Jones, the actor; Mrs. Pearl Laws, Negro woman trade unionist and a leader of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council; Miss Halois Moorhead, of the American Women for Peace; George Murphy, business manager of Freedom; William Patterson, of the Civil Rights Congress; Mrs. Mary Morgan; Cyril Phillips; and Hope Stevens, an attorney.

Calif. '15'

(Continued From Page 3)

1937 which carried the statement: "People's Champion of Liberty, Progress and Peace."

Saunders, in his testimony, claimed that William Schneiderman, Communist state chairman and a defendant in this case, had introduced him, "sometimes in 1937," to a representative of the "International Comintern Executive Committee."

Final direct testimony touched on "The Yanks Are Not Coming" slogan and the Communist position during the "phony war" period, 1939-41.

An exhibit which the government quoted was "The United Front Against Fascism" by George Dimitroff. Binns read a section which advocated formation of a third party, a "Workers' and Farmers' Party" in the U. S.

"Such a party, of course, will be neither Socialist nor Communist," said the quotation.

But it must be an anti-fascist party and must not be an anti-Communist party. The program of this party must be directed against the banks, trusts and monopolies, against the principal enemies of the people who are gambling on its misfortunes."

Florida

(Continued From Page 1)

know the other two Negroes accused in the same frame-up—Ernest Thomas and Charles Greenlee. Thomas was shot by lynchers a few days after the alleged "rape" and Greenlee was given life imprisonment.

Burtoft, whose father operated a tavern near the scene of the alleged crime in 1949, testified that Mrs. Norma Lee Padgett, the woman who made the rape charge, came to his house first and asked him to help her find her husband who allegedly had been hit on the head and kidnapped.

"She did not complain about having been raped," he said. "I asked her if she could identify the Negroes who kidnapped her and she said, 'No.'"

State attorney Jess Hunter cross-examined Burtoft in an attempt to prove that Burtoft is "prejudiced against the state because you were in bad with the sheriff's office." Burtoft denied it.

After hearing criminologist Herman V. Bennett of Miami, the defense rested. The state said it would present more rebuttal witnesses tomorrow before beginning final arguments.

Hunter, who is speeding the case, is boasting openly that the all-white jury will convict Irvin in 30 minutes.

The "rape" frameup was used as the excuse for burning and terrorizing the Negro community of Groveland, Fla., which is in an orange-growing area employing Negro workers.

Quaker Parley Hits Smith Act

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Opposition to the Smith Act and other conformity legislation was affirmed by more than 400 participants in a conference on "Liberty and Loyalty" sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers).

The overflow audience, which packed the main auditorium of the California club and spilled over into the adjoining foyer, condemned the growing fear and hysteria in the U. S. today, and stressed the need for firm personal action in bringing others the courage to oppose these measures.

Initial steps were taken, following recommendation by one of the workshops, to establish a committee which could co-ordinate activities of Northern California organizations now active in the civil liberties field.

Also proposed were use of legislative pressures, need for greater exchange of ideas, and development of a positive program.

Speaking on the conference theme, "Liberty and Loyalty," Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, vice-president of the American Civil Liberties Union, Northern California chapter, defined loyalty as placing the interest of the nation above personal interest.

"As long as a man believes this," he said, "no power on earth or in heaven should interfere either with his belief or his expression of it." Keynote speakers for the morning session also included Jesse W. Carter, state supreme court justice, and Alexander Schullman, Los Angeles labor attorney and lawyer for Phillip Connelly and Dorothy Healey during the current Smith Act trial in Los Angeles.

Schullman emphasized the danger of the Smith Act to the union movement. He cited a recent case in which a teamsters union local in Minnesota had been indicted under the Smith Act for calling a strike.

Stressing the need for constructive action in this period, Schullman urged lawyers not to be fearful of taking civil liberties cases.

"I've been shadowed for the first time in my life," he said, "but if I can't take part in fighting for democratic rights I don't want to practice law."

ASSEMBLERS WALK OFF JOBS
NEW CASTLE, Pa.—A wildcat strike of assemblers of the Bossert Co. against "inequalities" in wage rates tied up most of the plant for two days.

Daniel W. Skelly, staff representative of the CIO United Steelworkers Union, in a public statement termed the walkout "unauthorized" and not "condoned" by the union and "requested" that all employees "return to work upon their respective turns."

Skelly conferred on the grievance with company representatives, after which the assemblers resumed work.

Classified Ads

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Subscriptions

(Continued From Page 1)

and for developing the fight for peace."

These were among the readers in the area which has made it possible for it to collect 556 subscribers out of a goal of 600.

From New Haven a group of readers sent along 21 subs to bring the total for Connecticut to 207, or 80 percent of the goal of 260 they had set themselves there. Looks like they'll be the first state group of readers to hit the top, though they are being pressed by readers in Minnesota.

Shopper's Guide

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of the Daily Worker has moved up to
8th floor — Entrance 35 East 12th St.

The Chauvinist Curtain on The Writings of Douglass

By SAMUEL SILLEN

(Editor, Masses & Mainstream)

On this Negro History Week we should rededicate ourselves to wage a fight, which is not of a week but unceasing, against the chauvinist poison in the histories of American culture. And we should start with the most horrendous example of all—the treatment accorded the greatest Negro figure in our history, Frederick Douglass.

In a preface to his monumental work on The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass, Philip S. Foner has pointed to some classical examples of how the leading white bourgeois historians have all but ignored Douglass. Thus, James Ford Rhodes, in his seven-volume history of the period from 1850-1870, leaves the impression that Douglass was a distinctly minor figure among the many mentioned in his exhaustive work. John B. McMaster's 10-volume history refers to Douglass only once briefly—and misspells his name, while Edward Channing barely mentions him.

I would add that Charles A. Beard and Mary Beard do not even mention Douglass in their Rise of American Civilization, which I studied as a bible of liberalism in college. The same is true of the widely circulated work by Allan Nevins and Henry Steele Commager ironically entitled America: The Story of a Free People.

But my special concern here is with the historians of American literature, who have followed the tradition of the general historians.

The standard work of an entire generation, The Cambridge History of American Literature, was edited at the time of the first world war by W. P. Trent, John Erskine, Stuart P. Sherman and Carl Van Doren.

This lengthy work mentions Douglass once. And in this abominable way, which illustrates the editors' general level of enlightenment: "The Negroes (sic) themselves, by the way, can show an orator, two prose writers, and one poet of merited eminence. These are Frederick Douglass (1817-95); Booker T. Washington (c. 1859-1915); W. E. Burghardt DuBois, and Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872-1906)." And that, "by the way," is the entire story of Negro writing in the United States.

It appears in a chapter on "Dialect Writers," the major portion of which is devoted to Joel Chandler Harris. The chapter was written by the head of the English Department of the U. S. Naval Academy. And the work has gone through many editions, its latest reissue by the Macmillan Company appearing only a few years ago.

I think it is high time that it was vigorously protested, and in the first place by white progressives in the literary field.

In 1948 a three-volume Literary History of the United States (also published by Macmillan) was edited by Robert E. Spiller, Willard Thorp, Thomas H. Johnson and Henry Seidel Canby. The editors open their preface this way:

"Each generation should produce at least one literary history of the United States, for each generation must define the past in its own terms."

How do the editors define the past for this generation? The earlier standard work, with all its stupidity, at least acknowledged the existence of Douglass. But the latest "redefinition" which includes scores of obscure and unreadable writers, omits his

name altogether in 1,400 pages of text (though there is a brief reference in the 800-page bibliography).

It should be noted that Phillis Wheatley is also ignored in the text but is referred to in the bibliography with chauvinistic contempt as "The Negro poetaster Phillis Wheatley." Dr. DuBois is mentioned once—in a sentence that names 10 other writers!

The fact is that the most advanced of the bourgeois historians of American letters, Vernon L. Parrington, is no better in this respect.

Though he is strongly anti-slavery and has a chapter on "Certain Militants" including long sections on Garrison, Whittier and Harriet Beecher Stowe, as well as

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

chapters on Emerson, Thoreau, Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, Parrington ignores Douglass in his Main Currents in American Thought.

Now the fact is that each of the writers just referred to spoke again and again with tremendous respect and enthusiasm for Douglass as statesman, orator and writer. So it cannot be claimed that Parrington was unaware of his stature.

There is the further fact that Parrington does not mention such outstanding Negro writers and thinkers as William Wells Brown, Martin Delany, Charles W. Chesnut, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Carter G. Woodson, and W. E. B. DuBois. In fact the three-volume work is just about lily-white.

The "Main Currents in American Thought" are portrayed without any representation of the thought of the Negro people!

And yet it must be said, in serious self-criticism, that workers in this field, and I would certainly include myself, have not alerted readers to this terrible flaw in a

work which is in so many respects the best of its kind.

Similarly, Van Wyck Brooks' series of five volumes on American writing contains two references to Douglass—one a footnote to illustrate the popularity of Sir Walter Scott's The Lady of the Lake, from whose hero Douglass adopted his name; the other a one-sentence reference to Douglass' autobiography in a chapter entitled, "The South: Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris."

The standard anthologies are no better. The Oxford Anthology of American Literature (1938), edited by William R. Benet and Norman H. Pearson, is lily-white throughout its 1,700 pages. The Oxford Book of American Verse (1950) is also lily-white, as Walter Lowenfels recently pointed out in the Daily Worker, even though the late F. O. Matthiessen, who edited the volume, was progressive in many of his views.

Finally, it should be noted that a fresh batch of histories of ideas in America, typified by Henry Steele Commager's The American Mind (1950), ignore not only Douglass, but any Negro.

Ignorance? Unavailability of material? Lack of intellectual stature? Then why is it that the Negro editors of The Negro Caravan (1941), for example, were able to tap such rich treasures? Was Douglass not a "literary" figure? Then why not exclude Jefferson, Paine, Thoreau, Lincoln from the literary histories where they are properly included?

No, the answer is white chauvinism, the poison of white supremacist ideology which vitiates bourgeois scholarship in general and has strongly affected even a Parrington or a Matthiessen. The battle in this field, as in all others, needs to be waged with new vigilance and determination. We have to place the fight against white chauvinism in books as a fight, literally, for life. No author, no publisher guilty of chauvinism should be permitted to think he can get away with it.

Ted Tinsley Says

TAILOR MADE MAN

Ray Twyeffort, "dean" of American men's fashion designers made news in the Milwaukee Journal when he visited that city to bring glad tidings. He is sponsoring a "capitalist suit" which will soon be available in all price lines. You might think that the "capitalist suit" would be available only in high price lines, but Mr. Twyeffort hopes to sell the suit to us riffraff, as well as to labor leaders who have used their union funds to buy seats on the Stock Exchange.

The "capitalist suit," with sack lines and striped trousers, is more than a suit. It is a two-pants declaration of principle. Says Mr. Twyeffort, "...We should be proud of being capitalists. We've given the world billions of dollars and capitalism has enabled us to do it. We should be proud of capitalism, not apologetic."

Not at all dismayed by his own words, he continues:

"When representatives of other countries come to the United States on missions to borrow money, they don't look like beggars. They look like capitalists. And we, who have so much of the world's wealth, and share it by the billions, ought to look at least as good as the borrowers."

According to the Journal, he maintained that American men of politics and business need the dignity of the "capitalist suit" to command the world's respect.

Even now there is haste and bustle in the locker room at the UN! Truman's delegates are stripping their old rags from their backs, and slipping into their new "capitalist suits." The tie is tied, the

handkerchief adjusted! Ah! They are ready! They walk into the auditorium where the General Assembly meets.

A hush falls upon the crowd. Then there is a murmur of surprise and admiration.

"Lol" cries the delegate from Czechoslovakia. "How dignified they are in their capitalist suits!" "Agreed," says a member of the Egyptian delegation. "Clearly they command respect of the world. If only they would take over the Suez Canal instead of those sloppy British!"

"Let us listen to what they will say," cries the delegate from Burma. "Surely we must follow whatever policy comes from men who dress in such suits!"

"Absolutely!" shout many of the delegates.

In the debate which ensues, the American delegates do not speak. They simply mount the rostrum and walk slowly up and down, turning around and then so that the delegates can see how the jacket falls in the back. Cheers and shouts of "What dignity! What world leadership!" rock the assembly hall. Clearly this is a tremendous diplomatic triumph. Only one question remains: will the Soviet delegates appear in capitalist suits and deadlock the proceedings?

Actually, I don't suppose that any of this is likely to happen, even though both Twyeffort and Acheson refuse to realize that today the people aren't interested in the wrapping. They want to know what's in the package.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Touching on Various Topics . . .

WHAT WE MEANT: Lee Savold, as washed up a heavyweight as one could find in a lot of looking, was the opponent for hard-hitting Rocky Marciano last night in Philly. The Weill boys maneuver their man Marciano carefully. Not for the likes of Clarence Henry or Coley Wallace to get the contending shot at Marciano . . . or for that matter, not for Philly's own Dan Bucceroni, who might make it interesting for Rocky. The fact that a Savold can fight a Marciano with nobody concerned about the danger inherent to the veteran in a probable one sided thumping is also quite a commentary on the fight racket and the people behind it.

THE ROSTERS are now pouring in too fast to digest in a hurry. Top rookie prospect in sight in the American League appears to be the Browns' centerfielder Jim Rivera, who burned up the Pacific Coast League for Rogers Hornsby's flag winning Seattle team and follows Rogers to St. Louis. The Red Sox are talking up a fleet young man named Jim Piersall, who was converted into a shortstop last year at Birmingham and also hit .346. They could certainly use some fleetness around the midway. The Chisox' top rookie hope is third sacker Rodriguez, the Negro star acquired from Montreal. Among other things, he led the International in stolen bases, and should put even more "Go" into the White Sox. The Yanks expect slugging Bob Cerv to make it over the whole season, and have some good looking infield prospects in Segrist and Carey. The Indians, largely a standpat team this year, present possibly the top mound newcomer in Sam Jones, a Negro righthander from San Diego figured good enough to break right into the formidable starting rotation.

Jones, who lives in the little town of Mongah in West Virginia, won 17 for a losing club and led the Coast League in strikeouts and earned run percentage. He has been brought along carefully in three years of steady advance through the Cleveland farm system, and the verdict by one and all is "ready, and how." He likes the idea of the majors because he is tired of playing ball all year round. He quit the winter league in Puerto Rico, where he went 13-4, a month earlier to rest up for his big time shot. He credits Satchel Paige with teaching him more than anyone else about pitching. They were in the Negro League together three years ago. He came up in the last month of the season and pitched the Indians' last game of 1951, losing a 2-1 four-hitter and raising some Tiger batters' eyebrows with his stuff.

He certainly sounds like good insurance against any of the Big Four slipping. The Cleveland problem definitely is in hitting, which last year was more potential than actual.

SOME OF OUR track coaches, talking about the forthcoming Olympics, should give lessons to the State Department and the rest of the Washington hysteria machine in referring to relations with the Soviet Union. Even old Avery Brundage, our Olympic head who could hardly be called a friend of socialism, has adopted an attitude of "friendly competition can't hurt international relations." The new Olympic coach, Brutus Hamilton of California (and a big improvement over USC's anti-Negro Dean Cromwell by the way), expressed respect for the Soviet's track prowess and anticipation of good competition. Yesterday Clyde Littlefield, track coach of Texas University since 1920, one of the country's top track authorities and assistant Olympic coach, was interviewed. He thought the U.S. would have its best track and field team ever, that it would meet its toughest competition ever "with now countries coming in like Russia," and when asked if he foresaw any "difficulty" in American athletes competing with Russians, said:

"We are going to try to be good sports with them, gain their friendship and show them our way of life. We'll be competing against them just like any other team."

There should hardly be anything newsworthy or momentous about humdrum words like this. But they DO make a pleasant contrast to the ravings of the inevitable-war atomaniacs. Wall Street stocks are liable to go down when the Helsinki games open in July.

PAYOFF DEPT: Stoolie Herbert Philbrick, author of "I Led Three Lives" which was syndicated by the Herald Tribune, has been added to the Trib's advertising department.

DON NEWCOMBE'S induction date has been moved up to Feb. 26th, ending stray hopes that he would be around for at least part of the season. . . . St. Bonaventure, which had won 16 in a row before losing to Duquesne, should give St. Johns quite a game tonight, but the choice here is the Brooklyn five, which has started to come fast since Zawoluk untracked and McMahon got over his senioritis. NYU has too many guns for Niagara in the opener. With the St. Johns-NYU pre-tourney climax coming into focus, it will be interesting to see both on the same program.

Duquesne, lone unbeaten major five, is still being underrated, our Pittsburgh informants insist. The Iron Dukes, who will undoubtedly be here for the invitation tourney, are big, strong and deep. The team is constructed with three relatively small set shot and drive-in backcourt men, and two good big men. Soph Jim Tucker, the high scoring 6-7 Negro center, works the pivot and is high seeder. Six-six freshman Dick Ricketts can pop 'em from the corner, move into the pivot too and helps underneath. Both big men can run. Two guys like that form a powerful foundation for a team. On the bench are such as Cerra and Goldberg, former Brooklyn high school stars, and Sid Dambrot, kid brother of CCNY's Irwin, who starred at Taft in the Bronx.

INCIDENTAL INFORMATION for I. F. Stone of the Compass: In Tuesday's column on Witter Chambers, Stone wrote "If the Communist Party were one-tenth as glamorous as renegades and FBI moochers make out, it might elect a candidate occasionally and be able to pay a living wages to the handful who put out the Daily Worker."

Benjamin J. Davis and the late Peter V. Cacchione, running as Communists, were elected by the people of New York to the City Council under proportional representation twice and three times respectively, on one occasion with the largest totals in their boroughs, Manhattan and Brooklyn. And the people, Communist and non-Communist alike, whose hard-earned dollar bills support the Daily Worker, make it possible for "the handful" to get a living wage, as living wages go these inflation days.

SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!



Murray Says Aide of Steel Trust Is a 'Fool'

A steel industry representative at Wage Stabilization hearings who referred to steelworkers as "economic royalists" was denounced yesterday by Philip Murray for making the "most reprehensible, filthy, lying, deceiving presentation."

Bradford Smith, the economist for the steel interests presented the

case for the corporations against the union's guaranteed annual wage demand. When he finished, Murray rose and called him a "fool." This brought John A. Stephens of U. S. Steel to his feet to defend Smith as "a gentleman and a reliable representative of the steel industry."

Smith called the steel workers "economic royalists" who earned higher wages than 90 percent of the other workers in manufacturing and should be "the last" to ask protection from unemployment. He suggested that steel workers save their money instead of asking the industry to guarantee them an annual wage.

"It is beastly in every true, absolute, honest sense of the word, and the gentleman who presented it is either ignorant of the facts or he is calculatedly contriving to place the steelworkers who sweat and bleed and die in these operations in the category of despots, and I resent with all the power within me," said Murray.

The hearing is drawing to a close and went into night session yesterday to make possible a WSB recommendation before the Feb. 24 deadline.

Stoolpigeon Flunks Exam

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — Stoolpigeon Mrs. Bernice Baldwin of Detroit today proved a flop as an expert on Marxism-Leninism.

After testifying yesterday before the McCarran Board that she took a course at the Michigan School of Social Sciences on dialectical materialism, she was cross-examined today by Vito Marcantonio, an attorney for the Communist Party.

Mrs. Baldwin said the text for the course was Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism." Marcantonio showed from the syllabus that the text was Stalin's "Dialectical and Historical Materialism."

Mrs. Baldwin said yes, she remembered that. She stated it was "a book about an inch thick."

"Now isn't it a fact," said Marcantonio, "that dialectical and Historical Materialism is not a book but a chapter in the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?"

Mrs. Baldwin appeared flustered. The Justice Department attorney leaped to her rescue.

"It has also been issued as a pamphlet," interjected Frank Denunzio. "We will bring it in and show you."

"Very well, bring in the pamphlet," said Marcantonio, "and make sure it is an inch thick."

"We will, we will," said Denunzio.

"And," commented Marcantonio, "it will then be clear that the thickness is not in the pamphlet."

3500 Strike At Harvester

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—About 3500 members of the United Farm Equipment Workers, UE, struck today against the International Harvester works here.

The union represents about 6500 employees at the plant.

Union representatives said the walkout was to protest the suspension of two members of the local's grievance committee.

Acts in Albany To Ban Eviction At Levittown

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Senate sent to its finance committee today a resolution halting "forthwith" the scheduled eviction of the Ross family from Levittown because they "welcomed to their home two years ago several Negro children."

The resolution was sponsored by Sen. William J. Bianchi (R-ALP). It said protests against Levittown's eviction have come from Josephine Baker, Philip Murray and others.

LEVITTOWN, L. I., Feb. 13.—At his Bay Shore home yesterday Congressman Ernest Greenwood met with a Levittown delegation headed by the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown. The committee told Greenwood of the eviction action Levitt & Sons plan to take against the Adolph Ross family Feb. 19 because they entertained Negro and white children on their lawn two summers ago. They further pointed out that Levitt & Sons refuse to rent or sell homes to Negro people.

Last Saturday a delegation was received by Assemblyman Joseph Carlino, who promised to look into the matter.

An appointment with State Senator John Bennett has been arranged for tomorrow in Rockville Center.

Texas Baptist Says UMT Harms Youth

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 13.—UMT would turn the U. S. into a militarist state, Dr. A. C. Miller, director of the Baptist General Convention of Texas Christian Life Commission charged here. He said UMT would "take every American youth during the most formative periods of his life and develop in him the military mind which destroys democracy at its roots." Dr. Miller called for the defeat of the UMT bill now before Congress.

STEVE NELSON'S LETTER

The Committee to Defend Lincoln Veterans today made public a letter received by the Committee from Steve Nelson, veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, whose defense in his trial in Pittsburgh on a "sedition" charge was supported by the Committee. The text of the letter follows:

"Dear Vets: When the Pittsburgh jury under the lash of the 13th juror, War Hysteria, convicted me on the frameup charge of sedition, there were a couple of things I had to get off my chest immediately. One of the most important was to express publicly in court my appreciation of the great support from your Committee to Defend Lincoln Vets.

"Honestly, fellows, you've been swell. It means more than I can express in this short note to have my fellow veterans from Spain fighting so hard by my side against the old enemy, fascism. There's so much I want to tell you from my own experience about the startling aspects of the warmongers' drive to stifle all opposition. That's why I'm so glad that you've arranged for me to speak at the rally on Feb. 16 at 13 Astor Place, in New York. I hope the place is really jammed because I've got an awful lot of things that have to be said to as many people as possible. My trial has convinced me more than ever that when the people learn the truth, they'll fight back and peace will win.

"So until I see you again on Feb. 16, Salud y Victoria, Steve Nelson."

Negro Slain by Georgia Cop

The police murder of Rufus Johnson, Negro veteran of World War II in Bainbridge, Ga., revealed this week by his widow, and a North Carolina all-white jury's freeing of Newton Hanes, rich white farmer who killed a Negro tenant farmer in cold blood, were cited this week by the Civil Rights Congress as "two more glaring acts of genocide by government."

Johnson, member of AFL Meat Packers' Local 422 and resident of Newark, was on vacation in Bainbridge at his mother's home.

The Negro veteran was asked by city police what he was doing in Bainbridge. When he answered he was on vacation with his people, he was told, "You are under arrest." Johnson protested against being arrested when there was no charge against him. The police accused him of "acting smart" and drew their pistols. When he attempted to pull away, they began hitting him with their guns and fists.

The two police officers then threw him into their car, again beating him with their revolvers. Despite repeated requests, from his sister and mother, police would not allow them to see him in his jail cell. Five hours later, they were admitted to the cell where his dead, nude body was lying on the concrete floor.

The back of his head and neck had three long cuts and bruises and were beaten almost to a pulp.

Hanes, scion of a wealthy Winston-Salem banking and textile family, shot and killed Ismael Simmons, the Negro tenant farmer last October, near New Barn, N. C.

'Dream of a Cossack' Will Open Feb. 16

"Dream of a Cossack," a Soviet film drama in color, will have its American premiere Feb. 16 at the Stanley Theatre.

The film won the Grand Prize at the 1951 International Film Festival in Karlovy Vary under its original title, "Cavalier of the Gold Star."

Based on the popular novel by S. Babayevsky, "Dream of a Cossack" tells the personal story of the men and women, the Cossacks of the Kuban, who have been creating a new life in their colorful native region in the Caucasus since the war.

The conflict between the old and the new, the effect of these changes on the individual and his future, constitute the dramatic theme of this latest film about contemporary life in the Soviet Union.

"Dream of a Cossack," a Mosfilm production, was directed by Yuri Raizman. The large cast features Boris Chirkov, veteran film actor and Semyon Bondarchuk making his film debut.

The film is being released in the U. S. by Artkino Pictures with English titles.

People's Voice

(Continued From Page 1)

tify, progressive labor and minority party spokesmen were put far down on the calendar. Esther Letz, executive secretary of the United Labor Action Committee, was 138th of the 137 speakers. Paul Ross, ALP vice-chairman, was 124th and Clifford McAvoy, Union, was 128th.

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, called the Mayor's request for \$63,800,000 insignificant in relation to the city's billion dollar budget, and charged his proposed cut of 1 percent in the sales tax in favor of a 1/2 percent county realty tax "cannot be taken seriously." "The present maneuvers," she said, "are reminiscent of the O'Dwyer-Dewey deal that put over the 10-cent fare, and raise the suspicion that a similar deal for a 15-cent fare is in the making."

RESERVE FUND

She cited \$81,000,000 in added funds available from the state reserve fund, and urged restoration of the full personal income tax, and the corporation and the unincorporated franchise and business taxes.

Paul Ross assailed the Dewey-Impeller "romance" and charged that the heart of the budget problem was its adherence to the bipartisan war economy and diversion of social funds for "emergency" uses.

He denounced Dewey's "soak-the-poor, spare-the-rich" budget. He demanded at least \$150,000,000 for school aid, upward revision of welfare allocations, a sharp increase in salary schedules, exemption from personal income taxes for families where earnings are less than \$5,000, a "vigorous" agricultural program to lower milk prices and tax the dairy profiteers, expansion of anti-discrimination policies with "real action—instead of merely speeches."

Ross flayed Rudolph Halley, Liberal City Council President, whose "encouraging" election speeches are now belied by his failure to "fight" for bread and butter issues. "Where is Mr. Halley?" Ross asked.

Fete Chaim Singer In B'klyn Saturday

The 75th birthday of Chaim Singer, active in Jewish progressive circles, will be celebrated Saturday by the Brownsville Jewish Children's School at 1950 Strauss St., Brooklyn, with a banquet, concert and dance.

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FIRST BRONX SHOWING—Joris Iven's "Peace Will Win" at ALP Hall, 1723 Boston Rd. (above Dover Theatre) two showings, Sunday, Feb. 17, 4:30 and 8:30 p.m. Subs. 65c.

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A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN HONOR of Claudia Jones, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1952 at 8 p.m. at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave. Subscriptions \$1. Cultural program featuring: Earl Jones, Beulah Richardson, Lucy Brown and many others. Sponsored by Claudia Jones Birthday Committee—Save the date.

ENJOY WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WEEKEND, Feb. 24th at Nature Friends Camp—Midvale (Midvale, New Jersey) at rates you can afford. About \$5.00 a day including everything. Winter Carnival (weather permitting) skiing, skating, entertainment, folk and social dancing. Only one hour from New York City. For further information call Terhune 8-2100.

DANCE—Toward Bright Tomorrow—and Freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. Gala Affair on March 1st at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl. Music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Tickets \$1.00 in adv. \$1.25 at the door (tax incl.) Available at Workers, Jeff School bookshops, LYL Office, 709 Broadway.

Provoke Strikes, 'Get Tough,' Labor-Baiter Tells Employers at Pittsburgh Meeting

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—What this country needs is a few "unsuccessful strikes" and a "get tough" policy towards labor, Almon E. Roth, West Coast labor-baiter, told the National Industrial Relations Conference here yesterday.

The advisor on labor relations to West Coast shipping companies, addressing labor re-

lations heads of many of America's major corporations, said, "We need a few more Captain Carlsens in industry."

Speaking in this steel center as the deadline in steel negotiations drew near, Roth was obviously urging the steel interests to "stay put" on their refusal even to make an offer to their

workers, and set the "get tough" example.

There was no mistaking what Roth had in mind as he said:

"Unfortunately, many employers are doing much to promote governmental encroachment upon the field of collective bargaining, which they publicly decry. With the objective of securing or holding their labor

forces or of avoiding disruption of production they are rushing to the Wage Stabilization Board for approval of wage increases or other benefits."

Viewing even the WSB as too liberal to workers, Roth reminded his listeners, especially those of the steel corporations, that "employers still have the

right to say 'no' and 'not be stampeded' into accepting recommendations for wage raises.

Roth gained his notoriety as the pilot of the shipping interests in their frequent, but unsuccessful, efforts to smash the West Coast's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headed by Harry Birdges.

Murray Says Aide of Steel Trust Is a 'Fool'

A steel industry representative at Wage Stabilization hearings who referred to steelworkers as "economic royalists" was denounced yesterday by Philip Murray for making the "most reprehensible, filthy, lying, deceiving presentation."

Bradford Smith, the economist for the steel interests presented the case for the corporations against the union's guaranteed annual wage demand. When he finished, Murray rose and called him a "fool." This brought John A. Stephens of U. S. Steel to his feet to defend Smith as "a gentleman and a reliable representative of the steel industry."

Smith called the steel workers "economic royalists" who earned higher wages than 90 percent of the other workers in manufacturing and should be "the last" to ask protection from unemployment. He suggested that steel workers save their money instead of asking the industry to guarantee them an annual wage.

"It is beastly in every true, absolute, honest sense of the word, and the gentleman who presented it is either ignorant of the facts or he is calculatedly contriving to place the steelworkers who sweat

and bleed and die in these operations in the category of despots, and I resent with all the power within me," said Murray.

The hearing is drawing to a close and went into night session yesterday to make possible a WSB recommendation before the Feb. 24 deadline.

3500 Strike At Harvester

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—About 3500 members of the United Farm Equipment Workers, UE, struck today against the International Harvester works here.

The union represents about 6500 employees at the plant.

Union representatives said the walkout was to protest the suspension of two members of the local's grievance committee.

Daily Worker

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Witness Shows Fla. 'Rape Victim' Lied In Identifying Irvin

OCALA, Fla., Feb. 13.—The first person who saw Mrs. Norma Lee Padgett after she claimed she had been raped by Walter Lee Irvin and three other Negro workers told a jury here that Mrs. Padgett had told him she could not identify any of the men who she

claimed had "raped" her. This directly contradicted Mrs. Padgett's tale on the witness stand earlier that that Irvin was one of the men.

The witness, P. Lawrence Burdett, of Fort Jackson, S. C. took the stand after the badly-wounded Irvin testified.

Irvin, who had originally been framed and sentenced to death along with Samuel Shepherd on the usual "rape" charge, was being retried as the result of U. S. Supreme Court decision.

After the first trial was upset, Irvin, handcuffed to William Shepherd, another victim of the same "rape" frameup, was shot by racist Sheriff Willis McCall. Shepherd, who had also won a retrial, was murdered by the racist policeman.

Irvin, today told the court, packed with about 300 white persons and Negroes, that he and Samuel Shepherd went to several "clubs" and drank beer in three or four towns the night of the alleged "rape." He said they went to Or-

U.S. Casualties Now Top 105,508

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—U.S. battle casualties in Korea now total more than 105,508, an increase of 237 over last week's report the Pentagon said today.

The total includes 18,276 dead, 74,793 wounded, 10,058 missing, 991 prisoners of war, and 1,390 previously reported missing but since returned to duty.

Lt. Gen. Frank F. Everest, commander of the 5th Air Force was quoted yesterday in a report from Korea as stating that the Air Force had lost 468 planes since the start of the war, compared with 242 Korean and Chinese planes.

lando, 40 miles east of Groveland, and "saw a lot of people" before returning home and going to bed. "I am not guilty," Irvin told the court.

Irvin testified that he did not (Continued on Page 6)

A QUEENS SUB-GETTER TELLS HOW HE DID IT

How did those people in Queens do it? This is what a lot of our readers elsewhere are asking about the job done there in rolling up more than 1,600 subs in the first month of The Worker circulation campaign.

Here is what one of the campaigners in the Kew Garden Hills community told us yesterday about the way his community hit 99 subs (objective was 90).

"It's okay for some readers to devote themselves to working for five, 10 or 15 subs. But on top of this we urged every reader to make it a serious personal responsibility to help spread the paper by thinking of just one friend, relative, shopmate or neighbor who might become a reader. And we asked the reader to devote himself to selling that one sub. It was pointed out to us that this alone would increase the paper's circulation by quite a bit and it gets a lot more readers active in the campaign.

He said the readers' group in

his community was planning to jack up its total to at least 112 subs by Sunday night, or 25 percent above the original goal. At least a third of the subs are from people who had never subscribed to the paper before, he declared.

Then there is a group of six readers in the Chelsea-Lincoln Square area of Manhattan, who, realizing that the spread of The Worker was a way of slapping at the notorious Smith Act under which press freedom is being attacked, wrote a note to Pettis Perry and George Blake, two victims of the Smith Act facing trial in New York March 3:

"When we first started getting subs during the current campaign, we were rather pessimistic and at a loss as to where to find new subscribers for our paper.

"Then we began to canvass the

homes of our Puerto Rican, Negro, Irish and Italian neighbors and became really inspired since we found many, many friendly people. . . . Many of those we met had been frightened by the hysteria and witch-hunting in the country, but were anxious to have the paper and overcame their fears. One man we met did not want the paper and refused us a sub, but insisted we come back to talk to his wife who, he was confident, would be interested and would undoubtedly want a sub.

"This canvassing has made us very enthusiastic, and we intend to continue to get as many subs as possible in the near future both to advance the fight against the Smith Act and for your freedom,

(Continued on Page 6)

Bosses' Press Opens Drive To Reopen Death Airport

The Port of New York Authority, compelled by popular demand to shut down the Newark Airport, was gathering rich allies around itself yesterday in a strong effort to reopen the crash-haunted airfield.

First propaganda guns for reopening the field and for once again spreading an umbrella of death over homes of 115,000 Elizabeth City residents were fired by two widely circulated newspapers—New York Daily News and Journal-American.

The News claimed the "Kremlin's fifth column" was responsible for the storm of protests that forced closing the airport after 118 persons died when three planes crashed in less than two months in

congested Elizabeth residential areas.

Clamor of aroused citizens for closing the field permanently and for construction of a new safe airport far from the crowded metropolitan area should not be heeded the News contends, because "the Communist Party in this community started circulating handbills headed 'Newark Airport Must Go' shortly before Monday's crash."

The news continued ominously: "And the Daily Worker is hammering fiercely on that theme."

CYNICAL COMMENT

Alarm caused by the 118 deaths and the hundreds of roaring planes skimming over rooftops of Elizabeth homes is viewed lightly by

the News, which is interested more in multi-million dollar profits by the aviation monopolists than human life.

"Some risks have to be taken," the newspaper adds cynically.

The Journal-American makes the discovery that the Newark Airport has "one of the best safety records in the country" and notes that "62 principal airports of the U.S. have residential areas closer to the end of their runways than one of the Newark runways is to Elizabeth." It pleads: "Let's not be too hasty in shutting down airports."

Meanwhile, it was announced by government and airline officials that the closing of the death air-

port was temporary until congressional and "all other investigations" into the three air disasters are completed.

One of the chief jobs of investigation was turned over to a 15-member committee headed by Capt. Edward Rickenbacker, president of the Eastern Airlines. Serving with him on the committee are presidents of Trans World Airlines, American Airlines, Air Coach Transportation Association, Capital Airlines, United Airlines, Slick Airways and Air Transport Association.

Also serving on the committee to investigate itself are Howard S. Cullman, chairman, Fort of New (Continued on Page 6)

Unionists Spur Subs For Saturday Parley

Trade union freedom-of-the-press groups in various industries have set themselves the job of reaching, by this Saturday, at least half the goals they set themselves in the Worker circulation campaign. This decision is part of the preparations for this Saturday's conference of union readers of the paper.

The conference will hear Steve Nelson, whose labor activities have made him the target of persecution by both the federal and Pennsylvania governments; Ben Carathers, Negro steelworkers leader and fellow-victim of Smith Act persecution, and George Morris, labor editor of the Worker.

Unionists from Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens are expected to attend the gathering, to be held at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., starting at 11 a.m.

SHIP SCALERS, MARINE COOKS PUSH DRIVE FOR BIG 5 PACT

SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—Charging that the S.S. Pennsylvania was not structurally sound and that her cargo was improperly stowed

before her final, fatal voyage, the widow of one of crew brought suit for \$150,000 damages from her owners in Kings County court here.

The Pennsylvania went down Jan. 9 with 46 seamen during a savage North Pacific storm. Mrs. Myrtle Nordness, widow of Einar, 28, an ordinary seaman aboard

the freighter, asked the damages of the Stats Steamship Co. in behalf of herself and her three children, David, 3½, Judith Marie, 22 months and Julie Ann, 7 months.

Japanese Hail Message Of Stalin As Aid to Peace

By JOHN PITTMAN

The Communist Party of Japan, joining spokesmen of other political and social groupings among the Japanese people, has recently hailed the message of Premier Stalin as giving "great moral help to the entire people of Japan, its workingclass, peasantry and intellectuals" in the struggle for a peaceful, independent Japan.

Other statements warmly welcoming Stalin's message, in which the Soviet Premier extended his best wishes to the Japanese people for the new year and sympathized with their plight as a colony of a foreign power, came from such conservative organs as the Tokyo Times, Mainichi, Osaka Shimbun, Sangio Keidzai and Iomiuri.

The Communists declared: "This shows to the Japanese people, who are now being turned into a tool for a further aggressive design of foreign governments and who are being more and more isolated from all the other peoples of Asia, that the Japanese can abrogate the two traitorous treaties (the San Francisco 'peace treaty' and 'security' pact) and can demand it and fight for it. It shows that the Japanese can open up a way to mutual friendship with all the countries of the world and to free commercial intercourse with all the countries of the world through assistance by the Soviet Union."

The Communists declared that only through uniting the workingclass, peasantry, intellectuals and even capitalists so as to overthrow the traitorous Yoshida government and establish a democratic government of national liberation can Japan achieve rehabilitation and independence.

WAR PLANS

The Communist statement was issued amidst vast stirrings among the Japanese people in opposition to the policies of the Yoshida regime. Opposition has sharply increased following revelations that the Yoshida regime plans (1) a vast rearmament program, to go into high gear by September, 1952; (2) a military alliance with the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa, in accordance with a secret deal between Yoshida and John Foster Dulles which was bared by the authoritative conservative newspaper Asahi; (3) eviction and confiscation of the holdings of thousands of small farmers, to provide locations for military bases and air fields for the United States and the Japanese "police"; (4) rapid transformation of Japan into a police-state, under direction of the United States FBI, with bills to ban strikes and demonstrations already prepared for the parliament; (5) a rigged national election, in which Yoshida will name candidates and demand their election, while denying the same right to other parties and organizations of the people.

Against these policies of the Yoshida regime and the American occupation officials, the Japanese people have mounted a number of impressive offensives. These include (1) pledges of solidarity to the Korean Federation of Trade Unions from the All-Japan Metal Workers Bureau and the representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions liaison bureau; (2) preparations to attend the International Economic Conference in Moscow next fall; (3) widespread strikes and demonstrations against the wage-cutting, speed-up policies of the big employers; (4) formation of a joint council of Japanese trade unions affiliated to the General Council of Japanese Labor Unions and

other unions to struggle against Yoshida's drive to fascism, opposing the revision of labor laws, the enactment of new suppressive measures, and the rearmament budget; (5) organizations of a new people's democratic party, which includes left-wingers of the Democratic Party, Farmer-Cooperative Party members, the New Political Club, the Daiichi Dietmen's Club and the Ryokufukai, to struggle against the Yoshida clique.

NEED FOR UNITY

The Communist Party, viewing the formation of the new political party, expressed the hope that it "will not espouse the harmful position of anti-Communism." The Communists warn that the rightwing Socialists are "spies in the service of Yoshida's Liberal Party," while the leftwing Socialists, "falling a victim to the divide-and-rule policy of the enemy," still refuse to work jointly with the Communists. They admonish the leftwing Socialists, who are fighting against the two treaties, to understand the necessity for unity in the fight for independence.

As against Yoshida's plan for

rigged elections to strengthen his grip on the country, the Communists propose that the people demand an "immediate, free election," before Yoshida has had time to push through the measures to fascize the country. They declare such a demand will force the dissolution of the Diet, which has become "a tool in Yoshida's hands," and will forestall Yoshida's plots and cause the downfall of his government.

The Communists urge an election program around which all patriotic elements can unite. They propose the following points be included in such a program:

1-Implementation of the Potsdam Declaration and opposition to the separate peace treaty and security pact.

2-For an overall peace treaty with all the allies including China and the Soviet Union; for a five-power Pact of Peace.

3-Opposition to rearmament and the use of Japanese troops as mercenaries; removal of all military bases from Japan and with-

(Continued on Page 6)

Assembly OK's Dewey's Purge Power 2d Year

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—By a 125 to 18, the State Assembly today voted to continue for another year Gov. Dewey's sweeping "loyalty law" which permits dismissal and transfer of civil service employees from so-called "sensitive" posts.

The witchhunt measure now goes to the Senate.

Part of Dewey's civil defense program, commonly known as his dictatorship bill, which enacted last year, the so-called "loyalty" provision was due to expire June 30, 1952.

Passage of the Bill followed oratorical flurries in the assembly on Abraham Lincoln's dedication to liberty and the rights of the individuals. After paying tribute to the Great Emancipator and his concepts of freedom, both Republicans and Democrats joined in disgracing his name.

Sponsored by Jefferson County Republican Orin S. Wilcox, the "loyalty" bill denies civil service employees accused of "subversion" the right to confront their accusers, to examine or cross-examine witnesses, or even to appeal to the court. Only the Civil Service Commission can make final judgment and the agency official is given the right to act on "his absolute discretion."

Dockers Flay Travel Ban On Robeson

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Officers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union charged here that the U. S. has become a prison for any of its citizens who poses ideas that do not meet with the approval of the State Department.

The statement was prompted by the fact that Vincent Hallinan, attorney for ILWU president Harry Bridges and his co-defendants, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, was summarily jerked off a train last week at Blaine, Wash., while he and his wife were en route to Vancouver, B. C.

The action was taken under the direction of John P. Boyd, U. S. District Director of Immigration, at the border. Hallinan had been invited to address a convention in Vancouver of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, and 3,000 people were waiting to hear him speak.

"This outrage," said the statement, "is only one of many. Only last week nine AFL, CIO and independent unions demanded to know of the State Department why members of their organizations had been refused passports to visit Europe."

"It is our information that Mr. Paul Robeson, internationally famous artist and leader of the Negro people, was also denied entry to Canada for this same convention of the Mine-Mill Workers. It is well known, of course, that Mr. Robeson's passport to Europe has been revoked, since his ideas do not conform to the Truman Administration's line."

THE SLAVER'S BOOT ON A PAGE OF NEGRO HISTORY

By ABNER W. BERRY

DURING THE FOLEY Square trial back in the summer of 1949, former New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, took the witness stand in his own behalf. Attorney Harry Sacher, Davis' counsel, conducted the examination which produced the following colloquy:

Sacher: Mr. Davis, will you please tell the court and jury

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

about how many bills and resolutions you introduced into the New York City Council during your term of office in the years 1944 and 1945?

Mr. McGohy (then U.S. District Attorney, now a U. S. District Judge): Objection.

Judge Medina: Sustained. Sacher: Would you tell us briefly and in a general way what subjects those bills and resolutions dealt with?

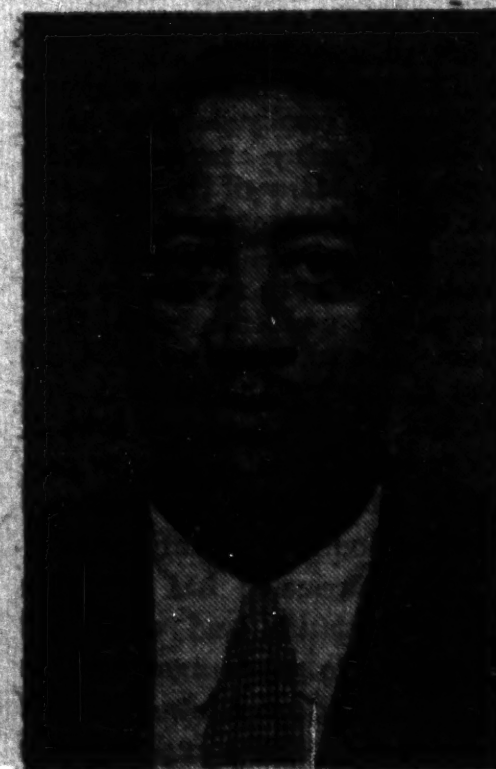
McGohy: Objection.

Medina: Sustained. I take it, Mr. Davis, that a large number of these bills had to do with what you have described here the other day as your fight against discrimination against Negroes?

Davis: No, these bills had to do with every type of welfare of the people of New York, trade union questions, consumer's questions, the question of taxation, the question of discrimination, anti-Semitism, the question of saving the five-cent fare.

The record shows that Davis was not allowed to testify as to the nature of his activity in the city council, although that would have been, in itself, the most effective answer to the frameup charge of "conspiracy."

WE SHOULD NOT allow



BEN DAVIS

Negro History Week to go by without recording some of the pioneering things Davis, as the second Negro to sit in the City Council, did during his term of office, 1943-1949.

Davis proposed some 200 separate pieces of legislation, among them the bill preventing discrimination in tax-exempt housing projects. The original bill would have applied to Stuyvesant Town, but was weakened by amendment by the Democratic majority to exclude the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co's juncrow tax-exempt development.

Just a couple of weeks ago the tenants of Stuyvesant Town and the people of New York won the fight started by Davis back in 1944. Other important measures introduced by Davis were, resolution urging War Labor Board to grant increases to maritime workers; a resolution memorializing Congress to pass FEPC legislation; a resolution opposing anti-labor bills in Congress, and a resolution calling for an end to juncrow in organized baseball. And there



CLAUDIA JONES

was an annual resolution proclaiming Negro History Week.

Because of his services to the people of New York and to the nation, Ben Davis was carted off to federal prison last July along with six of his colleagues, the first Negro Smith Act victim.

The frameup court, presided over by the suave Harold R. Medina, held that Davis, a Communist leader, did "good works" in the City Council and among the people as "window dressing" for a dangerous international conspiracy to form a group for the purpose of teaching and advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. government.

A STUDENT of Marxism-Leninism, Davis, in prison this Negro History Week, is much closer to the real America and to the Negro people than those who framed him. Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we celebrate this week, might have been speaking of Davis' philosophy when he told a meeting of Germans in Cincinnati on Feb. 12, 1861:



PETTIS PERRY

"I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that the workingmen are the basis of all governments, for the plain reason that they are the more numerous."

Davis believed that not only were the workingmen the "more numerous," but that they were the most fit to rule and should organize and fight to establish themselves as rulers of the country, replacing the present captains of Wall Street and the Pentagon. Davis' militancy in the fight for Negro rights, for labor and for peace, was founded on this international understanding of the working class and its global struggle.

But the same conspiracy similar to the one which once engulfed the United States in a bloody Civil War to establish slavery as our way of life, reorganized and stronger, has sent Davis to jail for opposing its spread by bayonet and atom-bomb throughout the entire world.

CLAUDIA JONES, secretary of the Communist Party's Western Branch, said:

(Continued on Page 4)

The Chauvinist Curtain on The Writings of Douglass

By SAMUEL SILLEN

(Editor, Masses & Mainstream)

On this Negro History Week we should rededicate ourselves to wage a fight, which is not of a week but unceasing, against the chauvinist poison in the histories of American culture. And we should start with the most horrendous example of all—the treatment accorded the greatest Negro figure in our history, Frederick Douglass.

In a preface to his monumental work on The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass, Philip S. Foner has pointed to some classical examples of how the leading white bourgeois historians have all but ignored Douglass. Thus, James Ford Rhodes, in his seven-volume history of the period from 1850-1870, leaves the impression that Douglass was a distinctly minor figure among the many mentioned in his exhaustive work. John B. McMaster's 10-volume history refers to Douglass only once briefly—and misspells his name, while Edward Channing barely mentions him.

I would add that Charles A. Beard and Mary Beard do not even mention Douglass in their Rise of American Civilization, which I studied as a bible of liberalism in college. The same is true of the widely circulated work by Allan Nevins and Henry Steele Commager ironically entitled America: The Story of a Free People.

But my special concern here is with the historians of American literature, who have followed the tradition of the general historians.

The standard work of an entire generation, The Cambridge History of American Literature, was edited at the time of the first world war by W. P. Trent, John Erskine, Stuart P. Sherman and Carl Van Doren.

This lengthy work mentions Douglass once. And in this abominable way, which illustrates the editors' general level of enlightenment: "The Negroes (sic!) themselves, by the way, can show an orator, two prose writers, and one poet of merited eminence. These are Frederick Douglass (1817-95); Booker T. Washington (c. 1859-1915); W. E. Burghardt DuBois, and Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872-1906)." And that, "by the way," is the entire story of Negro writing in the United States.

It appears in a chapter on "Dialect Writers," the major portion of which is devoted to Joel Chandler Harris. The chapter was written by the head of the English Department of the U. S. Naval Academy. And the work has gone through many editions, its latest reissue by the Macmillan Company appearing only a few years ago.

I think it is high time that it was vigorously protested, and in the first place by white progressives in the literary field.

In 1948 a three-volume Literary History of the United States (also published by Macmillan) was edited by Robert E. Spiller, Willard Thorp, Thomas H. Johnson and Henry Seidel Canby. The editors open their preface this way:

"Each generation should produce at least one literary history of the United States, for each generation must define the past in its own terms."

How do the editors define the past for this generation? The earlier standard work, with all its stupidity, at least acknowledged the existence of Douglass. But the latest "redefinition" which includes scores of obscure and unreadable writers, omits his

name altogether in 1,400 pages of text (though there is a brief reference in the 800-page bibliography).

It should be noted that Phillis Wheatley is also ignored in the text but is referred to in the bibliography with chauvinistic contempt as "The Negro poetaster Phillis Wheatley." Dr. DuBois is mentioned once—in a sentence that names 10 other writers!

The fact is that the most advanced of the bourgeois historians of American letters, Vernon L. Parrington, is no better in this respect.

Though he is strongly anti-slavery and has a chapter on "Certain Militants" including long sections on Garrison, Whittier and Harriet Beecher Stowe, as well as

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

chapters on Emerson, Thoreau, Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, Parrington ignores Douglass in his Main Currents in American Thought.

Now the fact is that each of the writers just referred to spoke again and again with tremendous respect and enthusiasm for Douglass as statesman, orator and writer. So it cannot be claimed that Parrington was unaware of his stature.

There is the further fact that Parrington does not mention such outstanding Negro writers and thinkers as William Wells Brown, Martin Delany, Charles W. Chesnut, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Carter G. Woodson, and W. E. B. DuBois. In fact the three-volume work is just about lily-white.

The "Main Currents in American Thought" are portrayed without any representation of the thought of the Negro people!

And yet it must be said, in serious self-criticism, that workers in this field, and I would certainly include myself, have not alerted readers to this terrible flaw in a

work which is in so many respects the best of its kind.

Similarly, Van Wyck Brooks' series of five volumes on American writing contains two references to Douglass—one a footnote to illustrate the popularity of Sir Walter Scott's The Lady of the Lake, from whose hero Douglass adopted his name; the other a one-sentence reference to Douglass' autobiography in a chapter entitled, "The South: Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris."

The standard anthologies are no better. The Oxford Anthology of American Literature (1938), edited by William R. Benet and Norman H. Pearson, is lily-white throughout its 1,700 pages. The Oxford Book of American Verse (1950) is also lily-white, as Walter Lowenfels recently pointed out in the Daily Worker, even though the late F. O. Matthiessen, who edited the volume, was progressive in many of his views.

Finally, it should be noted that a fresh batch of histories of ideas in America, typified by Henry Steele Commager's The American Mind (1950) ignore not only Douglass, but any Negro.

Ignorance? Unavailability of material? Lack of intellectual stature? Then why is it that the Negro editors of The Negro Caravan (1941), for example, were able to tap such rich treasures? Was Douglass not a "literary" figure? Then why not exclude Jefferson, Paine, Thoreau, Lincoln from the literary histories where they are properly included?

No, the answer is white chauvinism, the poison of white supremacist ideology which vitiates bourgeois scholarship in general and has strongly affected even a Parrington or a Matthiessen. The battle in this field, as in all others, needs to be waged with new vigilance and determination. We have to place the fight against white chauvinism in books as a fight, literally, for life. No author, no publisher guilty of chauvinism should be permitted to think he can get away with it.

Ted Tinsley Says

TAILOR MADE MAN

Ray Twyeffort, "dean" of American men's fashion designers made news in the Milwaukee Journal when he visited that city to bring glad tidings. He is sponsoring a "capitalist suit" which will soon be available in all price lines. You might think that the "capitalist suit" would be available only in high price lines, but Mr. Twyeffort hopes to sell the suit to us riffraff, as well as to labor leaders who have used their union funds to buy seats on the Stock Exchange.

The "capitalist suit," with sack lines and striped trousers, is more than a suit. It is a two-pants declaration of principle. Says Mr. Twyeffort, "...We should be proud of being capitalists. We've given the world billions of dollars and capitalism has enabled us to do it. We should be proud of capitalism; not apologetic."

Not at all dismayed by his own words, he continues:

"When representatives of other countries come to the United States on missions to borrow money, they don't look like beggars. They look like capitalists. And we, who have so much of the world's wealth, and share it by the billions, ought to look at least as good as the borrowers."

According to the Journal, he maintained that American men of politics and business need the dignity of the "capitalist suit" to command the world's respect.

Even now there is hustle and bustle in the locker room at the UNI Truman's delegates are stripping their old rags from their backs, and slipping into their new "capitalist suits." The tie is tied, the

handkerchief adjusted! Ah! They are ready! They walk into the auditorium where the General Assembly meets.

A hush falls upon the crowd. Then there is a murmur of surprise and admiration.

"Lol" cries the delegate from Czechoslovakia. "How dignified they are in their capitalist suits!" "Agreed," says a member of the Egyptian delegation. "Clearly they command respect of the world. If only they would take over the Suez Canal instead of those sloppy British!"

"Let us listen to what they will say," cries the delegate from Burma. "Surely we must follow whatever policy comes from men who dress in such suits!"

"Absolutely!" shout many of the delegates.

In the debate which ensues, the American delegates do not speak. They simply mount the rostrum and walk slowly up and down, turning around and then so that the delegates can see how the jacket falls in the back. Cheers and shouts of "What dignity! What world leadership!" rock the assembly hall. Clearly this is a tremendous diplomatic triumph. Only one question remains: will the Soviet delegates appear in capitalist suits and deadlock the proceedings?

Actually, I don't suppose that any of this is likely to happen, even though both Twyeffort and Acheson refuse to realize that today the people aren't interested in the wrapping. They want to know what's in the package.

on the scoreboard—by lester rodney

Touching on Various Topics . . .

WHAT WE MEANT: Lee Savold, as washed up a heavyweight as one could find in a lot of looking, was the opponent for hard-hitting Rocky Marciano last night in Philly. The Weill boys maneuver their man Marciano carefully. Not for the likes of Clarence Henry or Coley Wallace to get the contending shot at Marciano . . . or for that matter, not for Philly's own Dan Bucceroni, who might make it interesting for Rocky. The fact that a Savold can fight a Marciano with nobody concerned about the danger inherent to the veteran in a probable one sided thumping is also quite a commentary on the fight racket and the people behind it.

THE ROSTERS are now pouring in too fast to digest in a hurry. Top rookie prospect in sight in the American League appears to be the Browns centerfielder Jim Rivera, who burned up the Pacific Coast League for Rogers Hornsby's flag winning Seattle team and follows Rogers to St. Louis. The Red Sox are talking up a fleet young man named Jim Piersall, who was converted into a shortstop last year at Birmingham and also hit .346. They could certainly use some fleetness around the midway. The Chisox' top rookie hope is third sacker Rodriguez, the Negro star acquired from Montreal. Among other things, he led the International in stolen bases, and should put even more "Go" into the White Sox. The Yanks expect slugging Bob Cerv to make it over the whole season, and have some good looking infield prospects in Segrist and Carey. The Indians, largely a standpat team this year, present possibly the top mound newcomer in Sam Jones, a Negro righthander from San Diego figured good enough to break right into the formidable starting rotation.

Jones, who lives in the little town of Mongah in West Virginia, won 17 for a losing club and led the Coast League in strikeouts and earned run percentage. He has been brought along carefully in three years of steady advance through the Cleveland farm system, and the verdict by one and all is "ready, and how." He likes the idea of the majors because he is tired of playing ball all year round. He quit the winter league in Puerto Rico, where he went 13-4, a month earlier to rest up for his big time shot. He credits Satchel Paige with teaching him more than anyone else about pitching. They were in the Negro League together three years ago. He came up in the last month of the season and pitched the Indians' last game of 1951, losing a 2-1 four-hitter and raising some Tiger batters' eyebrows with his stuff.

He certainly sounds like good insurance against any of the Big Four slipping. The Cleveland problem definitely is in hitting, which last year was more potential than actual.

SOME OF OUR track coaches, talking about the forthcoming Olympics, should give lessons to the State Department and the rest of the Washington hysteria machine in referring to relations with the Soviet Union. Even old Avery Brundage, our Olympic head who could hardly be called a friend of socialism, has adopted an attitude of "friendly competition can't hurt international relations." The new Olympic coach, Brutus Hamilton of California (and a big improvement over USC's anti-Negro Dean Cromwell by the way), expressed respect for the Soviet's track prowess and anticipation of good competition. Yesterday Clyde Littlefield, track coach of Texas University since 1920, one of the country's top track authorities and assistant Olympic coach, was interviewed. He thought the U.S. would have its best track and field team ever, that it would meet its toughest competition ever "with new countries coming in like Russia," and when asked if he foresaw any "difficulty" in American athletes competing with Russians, said:

"We are going to try to be good sports with them, gain their friendship and show them our way of life. We'll be competing against them just like any other team."

There should hardly be anything newsworthy or momentous about humdrum words like this. But they DO make a pleasant contrast to the ravings of the inevitable-war atomaniacs. Wall Street stocks are liable to go down when the Helsinki games open in July.

PAYOFF DEPT: Stoolie Herbert Philbrick, author of "I Led Three Lives" which was syndicated by the Herald Tribune, has been added to the Trib's advertising department.

DON NEWCOMBE'S induction date has been moved up to Feb. 26th, ending stray hopes that he would be around for at least part of the season. . . . St. Bonaventure, which had won 16 in a row before losing to Duquesne, should give S. Johns quite a game tonight, but the choice here is the Brooklyn five, which has started to come fast since Zawoluk untracked and McMahon got over his senioritis. NYU has too many guns for Niagara in the opener. With the St. Johns-NYU pre-tourney climax coming into focus, it will be interesting to see both on the same program.

Duquesne, lone unbeaten major five, is still being undecorated, our Pittsburgh informants insist. The Iron Dukes, who will undoubtedly be here for the Invitation tourney, are big, strong and deep. The team is constructed with three relatively small set shot and drive-in backcourt men, and two good big men. Soph Jim Tucker, the high scoring 6-7 Negro center, works the pivot and is high scorer. Six-six freshman Dick Ricketts can pop 'em from the corner, move into the pivot toe and helps underneath. Both big men can run. Two guys like that form a powerful foundation for a team. On the bench are such as Cerra and Goldberg, former Brooklyn high school stars, and Sid Dambrot, kid brother of CCNY's Irwin, who starred at Tuft in the Bronx.

INCIDENTAL INFORMATION for I. F. Stone of the Compass: In Tuesday's column on Witter Chambers, Stone wrote "If the Communist Party were one-tenth as glamorous as renegades and FBI moochers make out, it might elect a candidate occasionally and be able to pay a living wages to the handful who put out the Daily Worker."

Benjamin J. Davis and the late Peter V. Cacchione, running as Communists, were elected by the people of New York to the City Council under proportional representation twice and three times respectively, on one occasion with the largest totals in their boroughs, Manhattan and Brooklyn. And the people, Communist and non-Communist alike, whose hard-earned dollar bills support the Daily Worker, make it possible for "the handful" to get a living wage, as living wages go these inflation days.



Labor Candidates File For Illinois Primaries

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—Nine candidates from labor organizations were among those who filed here this week for the primaries to be held on April 8. Four Chicagoans, all leaders in Harvester locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, have entered the Democratic Party tests for state representative. They are:

EDWARD M. JOSEPH, 2809 South Parkway, 1st Senatorial District. Joseph is an outstanding leader in the Negro community, co-chairman of the grievance committee of UE-FE Local 108 at McCormick Works. He has been active as an organizer in the union's campaign at Wisconsin Steel.

JOHN GALIAS, 4100 47th St., 4th Senatorial District, member of the board of UE-FE Local 108.

MATTHEW BEDNARZ, 2345 S. Sacramento Blvd., 9th Senatorial District, member of the board of UE-FE Local 101 at Tractor Works.

JAMES S. MITCHELL, 11245 S. Wallace St., 13th Senatorial District, member of the grievance committee at West Pullman UE-FE Local 107.

From Danville, Illinois, three members of Mine, Mill & Smelters workers locals filed in the primaries. Charles Harden of Local 808 is running for the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the 22nd District. John Johnson of local 209 is a candidate for State Representative. Philip Crose of Local 854 filed for clerk of the Circuit Court of Vermilion County.

Two leaders of UE-FE Local 157 in the Santon, Illinois area also filed petitions for the primary. They are Vance Palich, local publicity and legislative director, running for State Representative, and George Stiglish, grievance committeeman, who filed for election to the senatorial committee. Stiglish is now a Justice of the Peace in the town of Bryant, Ill.

Negro Labor Council Pickets at Drexel Bank Crack Jimcrow Ban

CHICAGO.—A signal victory was scored by the Chicago Negro Labor Council in its drive to smash jimcrow hiring practices and obtain more jobs for Negro workers throughout the city.

Capitulating to protests and picketlines initiated by the Council several weeks ago, officials of the Drexel Bank at 39th St. and Cottage Ave., hired Mr. Harry Deas as Assistant Service Manager of their Savings Department. Mr. Deas became the first Negro employee in the bank's white collar division. A statement issued by Council leaders hailed the bank's action as "a direct response to the tremendous campaign of the Negro people and their white allies in recent weeks."

"Negro citizens, while proud they have broken through the bank's iron curtain of jimcrow practices," continued the statement, "will be watching for the complete elimination of this un-American policy by the Drexel Bank."

Sam Parks, Council Chairman, said that while the picket line would be withdrawn, pressure on the bank would be continued to force employment of other Negro personnel in office and cashiering positions.

Parks praised the cooperation of Council affiliates who participated in the daily picket actions, singling out for special mention the

United Auto Workers, Local 453, the United Packinghouse Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Local 108 of the Farm Equipment Workers, and the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

He declared that another factor in forcing the bank's retreat from its initial stand against hiring Negroes was the wave of account withdrawals and transfers by a number of South Side workers and business men in response to the Council's appeal for support.

50 Seamen Form Group to Fight Gov't 'Screening'

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Fifty maritime workers from six unions set up a working committee at the Marine Cooks and Stewards Hall here to lead the fight against screening.

A 10-man steering committee was elected composed of screened men from the following unions: ILWU Longshore Local 10, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, National Maritime Union, Marine Firemen's Union, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the ILWU Stewards Local 2.

The body gave the steering committee power to map a broad program of unity between the longshoremen and seamen to win job rights for all maritime workers denied work by the Coast Guard.

Another meeting of a broader nature was planned.

A publicity campaign was discussed which would include picket lines, leaflets and precinct work, as well as a publicity and research department.

Chairman of the meeting was Robert Marshall of the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
JEFFERSON SCHOOL LECTURE "Working Class vs. Middle Class Negro Leadership." Speakers to be announced. 8 p.m. Admission 50c. The Jefferson School of Social Science—375 Sixth Ave. (16th St.) N.Y.C.

GREENWICH VILLAGE CRC Forum Celebrates Negro History Week—tonight—77 Fifth Ave. and 15th St. Discussion Period and Refreshments. Mr. Russell Mack—guest speaker. Admission 35c.

Coming
FIRST BRONX SHOWING—Joris Iven's "Peace Will Win" at ALP Hall, 1723 Boston Rd. (above Dover Theatre) two showings, Sunday, Feb. 17, 4:30 and 8:30 p.m. Subs. 60c.

A CONFERENCE on American-Soviet Relations. Can the two countries cooperate for World Peace? A whole day's conference—Saturday, Feb. 16, 1952, at Brevoort Hotel—Fifth Ave. at 8th St. Sessions from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. With luncheon served. Admission including lunch \$2.00. Students, including lunch \$1.25. Moderator, Dr. Alpheus Hunton, Leaders of the conference Dr. Harry Grundfest, Mr. Hugh Deane, Mr. Victor Perlo and Miss Jessica Smith. For reservations write or phone: Nat'l Council American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32nd St., New York City, MU 3-2080.

A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN HONOR of Claudia Jones, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1952 at 8 p.m. at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave. Subscriptions \$1. Cultural program featuring: Earl Jones, Beulah Richardson, Lucy Brown and many others. Sponsored by Claudia Jones Birthday Committee—Save the date: ENJOY WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WEEKEND, Feb. 24th at Nature Friends Camp Midvale (Midvale, New Jersey) at rates you can afford. About \$5.00 a day including everything. Winter Carnival (weather permitting) skiing, skating, entertainment, folk and social dancing. Only one hour from New York City. For further information call Terhune 5-2100. DANCE—"Towards Bright Tomorrows" and Freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. Gale Affair on March 1st at the Penthouse, 15 Astor Pl. Music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Tickets \$1.00 in adv. \$1.25 at the door (tax incl.) Available at Workers, Jeff School bookshops, LYL Office, 799 Broadway.

OPEN FIGHT ON JOB BIAS IN SOUTH AND WEST COAST

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Feb. 13.—A campaign to get 500 signatures for FEPC was launched at a Tri-State Negro and Allied Trade Union Council executive board meeting held here.

Quotas for getting signatures were taken by delegates to the meeting. The Winston Salem Council pledged 10,000 signatures; Durham, 10,000; Asheville, 10,000; and delegates from other areas in Tri-State pledged similar quotas.

Delegates reported wholesale unemployment of Negro women at Reynolds, Liggett and Meyers, and at industrial plants at Richmond, Va. They described plans they were carrying through to get Negroes jobs in their communities, particularly jobs for Negro women. The campaign will fight for jobs in fields now closed to Negro workers because of discrimination.

The executive board sent letters of strong protest to President Truman and Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida demanding action in the killing of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

Plans were set by the executive board for a Tri-State convention to be held Feb. 16 in Durham. This convention will celebrate the first anniversary of the organization, which was founded during Negro History Week last year.

Negro Slain by Georgia Cop

The police murder of Rufus Johnson, Negro veteran of World War II, in Bainbridge, Ga., revealed this week by his widow, and a North Carolina all-white jury's freeing of Newton Hanes, rich white farmer who killed a Negro tenant farmer in cold blood, were cited this week by the Civil Rights Congress as "two more glaring acts of genocide by government."

Johnson, member of AFL Meat Packers' Local 422 and resident of Newark, was on vacation in Bainbridge at his mother's home.

The Negro veteran was asked by city police what he was doing in Bainbridge. When he answered he was on vacation with his people, he was told, "You are under arrest." Johnson protested against being arrested when there was no charge against him. The police accused him of "acting smart" and drew their pistols. When he attempted to pull away, they began hitting him with their guns and fists.

The two police officers then threw him into their car, again beating him with their revolvers. Despite repeated requests, from his sister and mother, police would not allow them to see him in his jail cell. Five hours later, they were admitted to the cell where his dead, nude body was lying on the concrete floor.

The back of his head and neck had three long cuts and bruises and were beaten almost to a pulp. They reported his clothing on the floor was soaked in blood.

Hanes, scion of a wealthy Winston-Salem banking and textile family, shot and killed Ismael Simmons, the Negro tenant farmer last October, near New Barn, N. C.

Texas Baptist Says UMT Harms Youth

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 13.—UMT would turn the U. S. into a militarist state, Dr. A. C. Miller, director of the Baptist General Convention of Texas Christian Life Commission charged here. He said UMT would "take every American youth during the most formative periods of his life and develop in him the military mind which destroys democracy at its roots." Dr. Miller called for the defeat of the UMT bill now before Congress.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 13.—College of the Pacific's Alpha Kappa Phi fraternity learned recently that a "Confederate invasion"—even in a cause such as the March of Dimes—doesn't sit well with the Oakland residents.

The fraternity, which dates its Confederate sympathies to the Civil War, staged the "invasion" in Oakland's City Hall Plaza to raise funds for the March of Dimes campaign.

It ran smack into a counter-attacking Civil Rights Congress picket line of some 15 persons.

Carrying placards reading "March of Dimes—Yes. Symbol of Slavery—No!" the pickets distributed leaflets to onlookers explaining their opposition to the pro-slavery banners.

And spectators agreed. "They'd just as soon get Hitler to aid their cause," one observer commented. A Negro refused to donate to the collection, explaining: "I will help no cause which popularizes the symbol of slavery."

Another Negro protested: "The Mayor should not allow them to come to our city."

Pickets marched around the Plaza, several paces behind the "Confederate Army," distributing their leaflets. "Protest slavery's flag in Oakland," leaflets urged.

CRC DELEGATION

In an attempt to prevent the "Confederate invasion," two members of the East Bay Civil Rights Congress had journeyed to Stockton previously to meet with the fraternity.

CRC Executive Secretary Decca Treuhaft and another executive board member were invited by the Alpha Kappa Phis to explain why they felt the mock invasion should not take place with Confederate uniforms or under the Confederate banner.

In extending the invitation, Fraternity President Wally Levin insisted there were Negro members of the group who favored the "invasion" and who would be present at the meeting. However, when the two CRC representatives arrived, none of the Negroes was present.

Later Levin admitted there were no Negro members in the fraternity at present. He indicated the group formerly had two Negro members who graduated.

Participating in an hour-long debate over the issue yesterday were Levin and two other fraternity members, the CRC representatives, Dr. Jacoby, a professor of sociology at College of the Pacific, and Rev. Austin Williams, prominent Negro minister of the Greater Faith Baptist Church in Stockton.

Meanwhile, the San Francisco March of Dimes office disclaimed knowledge of similar plans for subsequent "invasion" of San Francisco by the fraternity, culminating in the "occupying" of Union Square.

Fete Chaim Singer in B'klyn Saturday

The 75th birthday of Chaim Singer, active in Jewish progressive circles, will be celebrated Saturday by the Brownsville Jewish Children's School at 1950 Strauss St., Brooklyn, with a banquet, concert and dance.

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